THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 95

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Rome Holds the World's Eyes

MacDonald and Mussolini Talk

France Considers Paying Up

League Finds Peru to Blame

Congress Balks at New Speed

Moscow Reply Defies London

EUROPE watches and waits while Prime Minister MacDonald, Rome's guest, is closeted with Premier Mussolini. With wars threatening, both these great leaders want peace. Italy has turned to Germany and Hitler because it feels France has steadily thwarted its desire for prestige and expansion. MacDonald would preclude conflict, save disarmament and assure peace by first of all bringing Italy into reconciliation with France. Italy, with a sense of injury, may make the price high. Rome is conscious that it frames a mighty situation. Can ambitions be adjusted, can tempers be healed, can men big enough to face the facts agree on the right road for all?—The world waits, feeling that its peace stabilizes or totters in Rome.

* * *

¶ France hears a formal proposal offered in the Chamber to pay the United States the defaulted Dec. 15 payment of $19,000,000. Under the resolution of Rene Richard the French Government "is invited to place this amount at the disposal" of America. Former Premier Herriot, whose Cabinet fell over this issue, is the real leader of the payment campaign, which has gained sudden force since America's banking crisis. Premier Daladier is said to be willing to join in if French sentiment shows sufficient change. Herriot reiterates his familiar cry in the Lyons press: "We must pay the United States." In smoother times France is adamant; in difficult times it shows relenting—France has a heart.

* * *

¶ The League of Nations Council finds Peru guilty in the armed dispute with Colombia over Leticia and asks the United States and Brazil to cooperate in carrying out the League's recommendations. The League is speeding up. What it did in the Sino-Japanese quarrel in 17 months it does in the Peruvian-Colombian impasse in 11 weeks. The Council, with the requested American and Brazilian aid, will seek withdrawal of Peru's armed forces from Leticia and a definite boundary understanding. Colombia accepts, Peru rejects the findings—Now it is Peru's turn to feel this newly utilized force of the world's adverse moral opinion.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the House go into revolt against the recent swift course of legislation. The Robinson banking bill, designed by administration leaders to assure the rights of state banks, is held up as a protest. Congressional dignity and ponderosity naturally make haste slowly, but Congress should realize that its recent unprecedented speed has come near to redeeming it in the public's eyes. A mighty determination must save it from dropping back to that numbing motto of other sessions—Never put off till tomorrow what can be put off till next week.

* * *

¶ Moscow replies to London's protest against the arrest of prominent British subjects in Russia on the score of sabotage. Foreign Commissar Litvinoff states that the Englishmen will be tried together with the Russians held on the same charges within a month. But Moscow refuses to dismiss what the British Government declares to be trumped-up indictments meant to throw blame for failure of the Soviet industrial scheme on foreign shoulders. The Ogpu, or secret police, deny oppression. Britain will not renew its trade agreement until the case is satisfactorily settled—And Britain is Soviet Russia's best buyer.

* * *

¶ Germany yields in political, financial, economic and cultural lines to Fascist sway. Chancellor Hitler and National Socialist circles now regard their loudly heralded "unity of the Reich" as achieved. Throughout the German states Reich commissioners with almost unlimited powers dictate procedure, supported by the thousands of Fascist local officials swept in at the recent election. Bavaria loses its autonomy along with its president. Business and schools are governed by the new policy. Thus Dr. Hjalmar Schacht succeeds Dr. Hans Luther as Reichsbank head. It is now absolutely Hitler's hand at the helm—An awed Germany waits, expectant, hoping.

* * *

¶ Britain's bankers consider the wisdom of abolishing interest on deposits. It is reported that London's five largest banks may soon announce acceptance of depositors' money for safe-keeping alone. The present rate is only one-half of 1 per cent, but with London deposits approximating £100,000,000, interest charges have become a heavy item. The difficulty lies in the scarcity of profitable investments and the abundance of money. The successful banker is something of a slave-driver—He needs sound tasks at which to keep funds working day and night.

'Slim Picking' Is Found in Gold, Even By Expert Placer Miners

Reports From Federal and State Sources Point Out That Stories of Rich Returns Are for Most Part Fables—Areas Combed Fine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., March 18—A survey recently made of conditions in western gold fields by United States geologists and others, chiefly state officials, has convinced many of these agencies of the inadvisability of prospecting for gold at this time, especially in the case of individuals who are poorly equipped or who lack funds to sustain them for some time while searching for gold.

In summarizing the situation, a bulletin (No. 69312) just issued by the geological survey of the United States Department of the Interior says: "The conclusions seem fairly clear. There are still chances of some success for those, who with assured resources and otherwise well equipped, will carefully study the record of placer and lode mining and choose favorable regions, but for inexperienced persons without resources the chances do not warrant the venture."

From Arizona comes word from the dean and director of the University of Arizona at Tucson: "There are at least 3000 men prospecting for gold in this State now, and their success to date has been indifferent, decidedly. The average daily recovery of each placer miner is worth considerably less than 50 cents, and he stands a good chance of starving to death unless he can finance himself for a long time."

The bulletin referred to above also points out: "Our West was explored and developed by a hardy race of pioneers, well equipped with physique and courage, and most of the mining districts and many of the outstanding mines were discovered by those who turned their attention toward prospecting. Even in those early days, however, only a small proportion of the prospectors actually found and acquired possession of valuable mineral deposits.

"During the 70 or 80 years that has elapsed since the discovery of our oldest western mining districts the country has been thoroughly covered by prospectors, many of them favored by years of practical experience. The field work of numerous geologists and engineers whose work leads them into the less explored parts of the country shows the presence of many small placer diggings and old prospect pits, even where the indications of metalization are comparatively weak. The number and wide range of these old workings lead to the conclusion that few recognizable surface indi-

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Haverhill Strike In Deadlock; State Officials Step In

Arbitration Board Calls Leaders Into Public Hearing Next Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 18—The general strike situation in the shoe industry is at a deadlock.

After an all-day conference between Mr. Fred L. Cooper, chairman of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and Mr. Dennis A. Kelleher, district manager of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, both parties admitted last night that no agreement had been reached.

Summonses for Mr. Cooper and Mr. Kelleher to appear at a public hearing next Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock were served upon the two principals today by the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration. With the entrance of an official arbitrator into the dispute, it is hoped a way will be opened to conciliate the two factions.

Mr. Cooper represents the majority of shoe manufacturers who have organized the board of trade as a temporary measure to deal with the emergency. Mr. Kelleher represents practicaly every shoe worker in the city.

Refused to Inspect

At the conclusion of the conference, which started in the offices of the union hall and ended in the City Hall office of Mayor George E. Dalrymple, Mr. Kelleher declared that Mr. Cooper refused to inspect the price list drawn up by the union. The manufacturers' representative in turn contended that he had seen enough of the workers' proposals to realize that "their demands were ridiculous."

Mr. Cooper said that the union is seeking a flat rate of 60 cents an hour for fancy stitchers, pending final negotiations, while workers as a whole would receive a wage increase amounting to 6.5 cents for each pair of shoes.

Mr. Cooper declared that the manufacturers could not afford to stay in business at this rate. He protested the flat rate of 60 cents an hour to stitchers on the grounds that the most unskilled girls would receive more than $28 under such an agreement.

Mr. Cooper proposed that workers go back to their jobs on Monday on the wage basis provided by the Wise and Clinton shoe factories. These factories are still in operation, having signed a contract for wage and working conditions outlined by the union.

Mr. Cooper declared that the union leader is rejecting his own

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Geneva Finds Verdict of Guilt Against Peru in Leticia Case

United States and Brazil Asked to Coöperate in Carrying Out Program—Colombia's Claim to Territory Sustained

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 18—Following closely the procedure established in dealing with the Sino-Japanese dispute, the League of Nations Council today rendered a verdict of guilty against Peru in the Leticia affair and invited the United States and Brazil to coöperate in seeing the League recommendations carried out.

This is the second time in three weeks that Geneva has taken decisive action on a major international dispute under paragraph four of Article 15 of the Covenant. It is becoming the practice after attempts at conciliation fail to draw up a definite report rendering judgment and proposing concerted action by as many nations as possible. This procedure is being greatly speeded up. It took 17 months in the Far Eastern case, but the Leticia dispute between Columbia and Peru has been handled in less than 11 weeks.

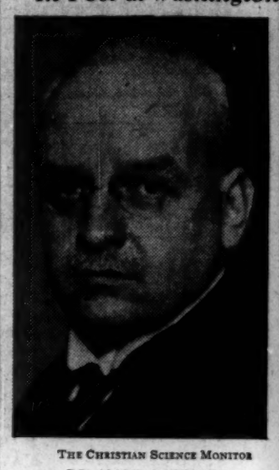
The Council this morning set up a committee consisting of its members plus representatives of the United States and Brazil, if they accept, to wind up the Leticia business if possible on the following lines: first, complete evacuation by Peruvian forces of the disputed territory, and withdrawal of all support from the Peruvians who have occupied that area; second, negotiations for frontier divisions between Columbia and Peru after the evacuation is complete.

The Council ruled that under the treaty of 1932 between Colombia and Peru Leticia is Colombian territory. It is a district in the shape of a trapezium, lying between the Amazon and Putumayo Rivers, averaging about 50 miles wide and 100 long. The Council finds that the Peruvians who seized the district have been supported by the military authorities of the Peruvian Department of Loreto and that the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs has given approval to this act. Colombia has accepted the decision of the Council without reserve, but Peru rejects it.

Today's Council session was strikingly similar to the Assembly meeting which adopted the final report on the Sino-Japanese dispute. This resemblance reached its climax when Señor Garcia Calderon, Peruvian delegate, following Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's dramatic example, stalked from the room after making a final presentation of his country's case.

The issues at stake are not so great. Yet the affair has helped to regularize and expedite international action in handling cases of aggression.

Succeeds Von Prittwitz In Post at Washington



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DR. HANS LUTHER

Luther Appointed As German Envoy To United States

Government Continues to Solidify Control in All Departments

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 18—One of the new Reich Government's outstanding actions has been the appointment of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in place of Dr. Hans Luther, as president of the Reichsbank, Dr. Luther being assigned to the important rôle of Ambassador to the United States in place of Herr Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron. Dr. Luther, according to reliable reports here, refused Reichsbank backing for the Government's unemployment scheme calling for 2,000,000,000 marks, about $480,000,000, fearing serious effects upon the currency.

Further Dr. Luther stands for maintenance of the present system under which the Reichsbank controls not only Germany's banking organization but also the Reich's whole credit policy.

For whereas under the first Reichsbank act the Reich Chancellor really directed the Reichsbank president, the position was reversed for the German bank crisis of 1931. In the new situation since Dr. Schacht enjoys the confidence of Herr Hitler it is expected that the issue of bank autonomy will not arise. At the same time it should be noted that Dr. Schacht also stood against any experiments with the currency.

Cabinet's Power Extended

The Government is continuing to utilize the power inherent in the recent Reichstag and Landtag majorities. Within 14 days it has made new appointments, dismissing dozens of former officials and arresting others who were recently in positions of authority in different states.

Throughout Germany Reich commissioners with almost unlimited powers now dictate where only recently elected state municipal and local authorities controlled.

In Bavaria, which they expected would make resolute resistance to any attack upon its autonomy, the Prime Minister, Dr. Held, has been compelled to resign and obliged to accept a National Socialist commissioner, and the German Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, and the Bavarian People's Party are negotiating at Munich regarding the future of Bavaria's Landtag representation.

Little Opposition Expected

Meanwhile little opposition is possible from Socialists or Communists. The publications of these parties have been confiscated and many of their subsidiary organizations abolished by decrees throughout Germany.

These parties also lack leadership since many prominent Social Democrats like Dr. Otto Braun, former Prussian Prime Minister, have gone abroad and most Communist leaders are in custody.

In Baden all of the Social Democratic and Communist deputies elected to the Reichstag and the Landtag are reported to have been arrested because a Social Democratic provincial deputy shot a policeman on Friday last.

In National Socialist circles "unity of the Reich" is now regarded as complete.

Finish Drive Is Proposed By Roosevelt

Congress to Be Held on Job Until Proposed Laws Are Enacted

Many Reforms Urged

Comprehensive Chart to National Reorganization and Recovery Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18 — A comprehensive chart to national reorganization and recovery has been mapped by President Roosevelt and after consultation with his congressional leaders he has determined to keep the Congress at work in Washington until the necessary and inclusive legislation has been enacted.

The program, details of which are still being perfected, includes the following fundamental steps:

Banking reform on a permanent basis, designed to knit together the country's banking institutions and prevent for all time a recurrence of the situation of the past two years.

Railroad reorganization, including serious remodeling of the lines' financial structure, and widespread consolidation, perhaps with other public carriers fitted into the picture.

Reckless Speculation

Positive steps by the Federal Government against reckless speculation, particularly with other people's money.

Farm relief, including the sweeping bill already before Congress and later extending to the international field by agreements reducing production and removing barriers.

Unemployment relief, both directly through increased provision for meeting dire needs, and indirectly through a great public works program, to include useful—but otherwise undone—work in national forests, public schemes like the Tennessee Valley, etc.

Supplementing this legislative program, the President will be hard at work administering national reforms under authority already given him.

He will:

Carry out the provisions of the Emergency Banking Act, securing the continued progressive opening of temporarily frozen banks and liquidating others.

Cut upward of $500,000,000 from the federal budget through reductions in veterans' compensation and pay to federal employees under the economy act, now almost in the President's hands for signature.

Oversee the workings of the beer bill, if it becomes law, to make certain that by substantial taxation a considerable sum comes to the Treasury.

In addition the President is working with other nations to assist in world recovery and the maintenance of stability through peace. Already he is coöperating with the League of Nations in the Far Eastern dispute. At his instance, Congress has revived the arms embargo proposal with strong chances of its passage. He announces his determination of doing everything possible to assist the Disarmament Conference to a successful conclusion and a tangible contribution to this end from the new Administration is expected.

Enter Into War Debts

But before June 15 the President will have to enter deeply into war debts and general economic discussions with world powers. These talks, highly relevant to the sweeping domestic plans which the President has elaborated, will require profound study. The debt talks, in particular, must avoid the pitfalls of the June 15 payment date, when general default seems more than likely if agreement is not reached beforehand.

This vast national schedule, on the advice of Congressional leaders, is to be proceeded with at once. Originally President Roosevelt planned to recess Congress after his emergency program had been passed. But now it appears that enough work to keep the Legislature solidly at its tasks for many weeks to come is already available.

Though the Administration hopes for adjournment by mid-May, it is freely predicted that the session may last into June and later. Already the legislative pace has slowed somewhat from its furious clip of the first few days, and henceforth Congress will manifestly debate all measures with some of its traditional deliberateness.

The greatest pressure of work will immediately fall not on Congress but upon the Administration to prepare its legislative program. Most of the projected reforms have not yet taken concrete form, as is frankly admitted by the President. But experts are hard at work whipping the program into shape. In connection with the first task, banking reform, the Glass banking bill is already at hand for a guide, although the projected measure will apparently be even more sweeping in its design.

Stock Market Reforms

Likewise past hearings of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency are available in drafting laws to reform the stock market situation and the Senate is immediately to open its probe once more, from which legislation is likely to flow. Already this investigation has got to an advanced stage.

Regarding railroad legislation, President Roosevelt had experts working for months before his inauguration and many close to the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Wisconsin Puts $10,000,000 Scrip Into Circulation

State Officials Counsel Bankers to Use New Money Freely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin's $10,000,000 scrip issue, the first to be backed by any American state as a stabilizing influence during the national emergency has been placed in circulation.

State banking officials have counseled bankers to use the scrip freely for the present, keeping the currency in reserve, as a predicted means of stimulating commodity business.

The scrip plan is the only new feature of a program based upon 1932 legislation establishing a banking board of review with power to rebuild banks from within instead of forcing them to close their doors. The stabilization plan employed in this State for the past year has been applied fundamentally by the national Treasury Department in conserving assets of banks for the benefit of all depositors impartially.

Under the Wisconsin moratorium waiver plan, between 100 and 200 banks were suspended last year, their doubtful assets segregated, their affairs set in order under strict state supervision, and they were permitted to reopen for new deposits to be kept in cash, available for 100 per cent withdrawal on demand. Portions of their assets were "frozen" over a long period, to be "thawed" gradually with ensuing payments to old depositors while new business was segregated to form the foundation of a stronger banking structure. Many of these banks in the process of stabilizing were among the first to reopen with the lifting of the national holiday.

Banks qualifying to employ state scrip on the basis of their assets have been allowed amounts equaling 5 per cent of their deposit liability.

The scrip is issued in four denominations of regular currency size, the $1 notes in gray, the $5 ones in canary, the $10 denomination in blue and the $20 scrip in orange color.

Directors of each bank were required to pledge future redemption of its scrip allotment as a first lien on all its assets.

Under the rules adopted to govern the scrip issue, allotments in excess of the original 5 per cent may be made to any bank or trust company upon application if its condition, in the opinion of the review board, is such as to warrant additional paper.

Soviets Announce Speedy Trial For British Engineers

Decision Follows London Protest—Trade Talks Abandoned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18—Britain has halted negotiations with Russia for a new trade agreement in view of differences over the four British engineers accused of sabotage, who following strong representations from the London Government, are to be placed on criminal trial within a month, according to reports from Moscow. The trade discussions have been going on for some time on account of the fact that the existing agreement lapses April 17. The British Government has no intention of resuming them until the question of the arrested Britons has been satisfactorily cleared. It had asked the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs the previous day to give categorical assurance within a definite period that the arrested men be either granted a fair trial or set at liberty, The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed.

A point that has struck the British Government very unfavorably, has been the fact that the Soviet has refused to allow any member of the Embassy to visit the prisoners, who are employees of the Metropolitan-Vickers electrical machinery concern.

According to private advices received here there is a very serious food situation in Russia and this is held to account for arrests on the ground that it is an attempt to transfer the blame for Russia's internal troubles to the head of a foreigner. It is stated in this connection that thousands of persons were recently deported to labor camps from the Caucasus owing to difficulties over grain collection and that in some parts of Russia towns have been ordered to boycott the countryside and not supply peasants with manufactured goods.

Despite the British Government's grave concern at the turn of events it is believed here that a satisfactory settlement will ultimately be reached if only because England is Russia's best market. If no satisfaction is received before the trade agreement lapses on April 17, there would then be no legal basis for Arcos or any other Russian trading organization remaining in Britain.

W.C.T.U. Ridicules Beer Bloc's Promises Of Economic Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 18—"Seventy-third Congress beer will make trouble in politics, law enforcement and in the home," says the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a statement today. "No party can afford to tie itself to the beer truck."

The beer bill is unconstitutional, in the opinion of the veteran temperance organization, which opposes it also on moral grounds. The statement declared:

"The beer bloc has promised that beer will prevent all crime; prevent all drunkenness; prevent all juvenile delinquency; restore the budget to balance, and generally induce millennium results. We deny it all. No nation ever drank itself out of depression.

"Beer is the most uneconomic substance for relief of depression. The individual brewer gets more money out of the beer drinker and spreads less to the general public than any other manufacturer."

The W. C. T. U. will continue its 63-year fight against alcoholic liquors, and will continue to point out that beer is an alcoholic liquor with all the consequences of an alcoholic drink.

European Peace Moves Reviewed At Rome Parley

Mutual Interests of Italy and Britain Afford Hope of Success

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 18—Measures to restore more peaceful conditions in Europe and find a way out from the present critical impasse were examined by Signor Benito Mussolini and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, when they held their first conference in the Palazzio Venezia here today.

The special position of Great Britain and Italy as coguarantors by the Locarno Treaty of the status quo in western Europe, the long-standing friendship between them, their identity of interests in major European problems and the desire for reduction in armaments justifies the hope that tangible results will be reached at this meeting.

It is felt in Rome that Signor Mussolini now holds the key to European peace, the maintenance of which largely depends, it is recognized, upon his future attitude toward Germany and France. Relations between Italy and Germany have become intimate since the day Mussolini took over again direct control of Italy's foreign policy last September, and with the advent of Herr Adolf Hitler to power the orientation of Rome toward Berlin has become almost complete.

Support given by Italy to Germany both at Geneva and elsewhere and the open satisfaction with which the rise of Hitlerism has been greeted in Italy have led many to believe that a secret understanding existed between Italy and Germany, and official denial that Italy had made such an alliance did not relieve the anxiety that was felt in many quarters.

Rome contends that France is largely responsible for turning Italian sentiment to Germany. Indeed neither pride in the growth of the Fascist movement in Germany nor its declared policy in favor of revision of peace treaties appear altogether sufficient to explain the support Signor Mussolini seems to have so willingly extended to Herr Hitler.

The fundamental basis of Italy's policy under Fascist régime has been prestige and extension of peace revision, and in admitting to directing Italian policy along these lines Signor Mussolini has always met with strong French opposition. Here lies the real difficulty for Franco-Italian understanding, since other questions dividing the Latin neighbors could be settled with comparative ease.

But that problem dominates all others and the conviction is held by Italians that France has not overlooked a single opportunity to thwart Italy's legitimate desire for development and expansion. This has resulted in the present estrangement between France and Italy, with consequent turning toward an Italo-German alliance.

Flurry of Revolt In House Holds Up Banking Measure

Robinson Bill Designed to Conciliate Defenders of State Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18— A brief flurry of revolt in the House against the too rapid pace of legislation held up, over the week-end, the Robinson banking bill, designed by the Administration leaders to conciliate defenders of state banks.

Republican leaders and a noisy group of rebellious new Democrats prevented its consideration yesterday under unanimous consent and forced it to lie over until Monday. There is every indication, however, that it will go through without trouble then.

The bill was drafted after Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland and other prominent party leaders throughout the country, had protested against exclusion of state banks from the benefits of the emergency banking bill. It was held that such exclusion would destroy all banks in the country outside of the Federal Reserve System.

Although introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader, the bill is not strictly an Administration measure and has not been officially and publicly advocated by the President. The revolt in the House yesterday resulted rather from annoyance over the attempt of the Banking and Currency Committee to rush it through before copies of the bill had been printed and before most of the House had had a chance to even read it, let alone study it.

Those who prevented its consideration yesterday all indicated they were in favor of extending relief to state banks. Representative Carroll Beedy (R.) of Maine, first objector, declared that the Banking and Currency Committee itself had had no time to carefully study the bill.

The original Robinson bill proposed authority for nonmember banks to apply to Federal Reserve banks for loans on time or demand notes. Changes in the House bill add a provision under which these time or demand notes would be eligible security—up to 90 per cent of their value—for the issue of Federal Reserve Bank currency.

According to Mr. Steagall the measure is essential to the continuance of state banking systems and has the approval of the President.

Balkan Peoples Forced to Play Game Of Matching Name to New Allegiances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—What's in a name has to be considered in a new light in Europe today, where the Christian names of children are frequently bestowed on "national" interests.

A Giovanni could not be a Bulgarian, nor an Ivan a Roumanian, nor an Ion a Croatian, a Jovan an Italian, nor Hans a Croatian. They all might have dark hair and eyes, and look as much alike as five brothers, but from the way that John was written and pronounced, you would know under which "red, white and blue" to enroll him.

For this reason, the first step in renationalizing a person or group of persons is to change their names. In Macedonia, the Serbs persecute and imprison all Bulgarians who did not give their names a Serbian form. In northeast Italy, all the Slavic names of towns, rivers, mountains and people were rigorously Italianized, and in Italian parts of the Tyrol, which the Italians took from Austria, German names are strictly forbidden. No boy there can bear the name of Wolfgang, for example. The Germans like it and the Germans in Italy would be pleased to honor the baby boys with it, but the Italian authorities make them use "Dante" or "Petrarca" or some other of Roman origin.

In Greece, your letters are not delivered to you unless addressed with the Greek form of your name. In Bulgaria 1200 villages, creeks, and hills have been given Christian names, that is the old Turkish names turned into Bulgarian.

But the Hungarians are having the greatest trouble of all. Of the 9,000,000 people living in Hungary, only 3,500,000 have purely Hungarian names, while an equal number have doubtful names, and 2,000,000 bear unmistakably foreign cognomens. So an organization has been formed for Hungarianizing (or Magyarizing) foreign names. It works in coöperation with the authorities and endeavors not only to induce parents to make all their children good little patriots from the beginning, but also to persuade adults to change their names, when they are not unequivocally Hungarian.

This can be done by a very simple process and costs nothing at all. All you do is to appear before the mayor and say you want your name changed from Bill to Bela or from Tom to Tibor, and that's that. He has your new name printed in the state paper next day, and you are a good Hungarian. The state paper is full of such changes now.

River Pictures Adorn Roosevelt Office Wall

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Another White House precedent has been shattered.

When callers visited Mr. Roosevelt's executive office today, they found ranged row on row pictures nailed to the cream-colored wall of the Oval Room. An occasional framed photograph has appeared on the executive desk in other administrations, but the oldest White House visitor cannot recall the sight of a picture hanging from the wall.

The pictures, several dozen of them, are part of Mr. Roosevelt's prized collection of "Hudson River Prints."

John Hancock Became Great Patriot But Harvard Found Him Poor Treasurer

At last!

After a separation of more than a century and a half the ledger and journal of the treasurer of Harvard College between 1773 and 1777 have found repose where they belong—in the shelves of the archives division of the college library.

Harvard men and particularly the faculty didn't like John Hancock. He accepted the treasureship of Harvard and then became so entangled with the birth of a new country that he had no time for his old duties of signing checks for the payment of college expenses, nor even for accepting money due. Of course, that meant little or no cash for the teaching staff and college records show that the protests were many and loud.

But the longer Mr. Hancock held the positon the greater became his duties and responsibilities in public affairs and the less he did as treasurer. He would not resign his treasurership, for the books were not in order.

Finally, in April, 1775, he announced his intention of surrendering the stocks, bonds, and other assets together with the books, sometime in the near future. The near future turned out to be February, 1777, but no account books were ever found, though the journal of Edward Hutchinson, Hancock's predecessor, was known to have been given to him in 1773.

Today the whole story is known. Apparently the trouble was the result of carelessness on the part of a coachman who was instructed to bring six books to Cambridge and forgot half of them.

The missing ledger turned up in the Hancock stable when that building was torn down in 1863. It was later turned over to the university and relegated to comparative obscurity among other musty books in the far corner. Last week it was rediscovered and put in its rightful place among the archives, replacing the dummy block labeled with a question mark which signified for 157 years that some sort of a record book was missing.

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Things Present

After reading the second editorial, you may wish to see a certain movie when it comes your way. Meanwhile, it might not be a bad idea to mark the editorial "The Legion's Zero Hour" and mail your paper to a member of the American Legion.

Has the school-teacher failed to reform a boy with blame? Then let her try praise. Full directions on the Progress in Education page.

See the Home Forum page illustration. If that is the way plowing time begins in Hungary, it can't be so bad.

Another Editor's Puzzle awaits your blue pencil, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

A handy list of church services to be radiocast appears each Monday.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Rime-O-Grams.

Deeper Learning Needed in Schools, Educators Told

Harvard Teachers Urged to Protect Learning From 'Economy'

"What do you know? What can you do? How widely and clearly can you see, appreciate, and comprehend?"

"These are important questions," according to Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who addressed the forty-second annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers Association at Radcliffe College this morning. "Education should enable us to answer them better."

"Smatterings are of little general value; they may be gained easily, if and as they are needed. The general effects of study, in its discipline, are far less general and simple than is commonly supposed, and they do not result from partial, perfunctory, or poorly directed learning."

The way to assure the greatest return per dollar of government expense was pointed out by Dr. William T. Foster. He advocated the Federal Government make available to the states sufficient funds to safeguard education against retrenchment. "The scuttling of the schools, which becomes worse every day, is the most destructive of all our so-called 'economy' measures," he declared.

"We possess, in the United States today, every physical requirement for prosperity that we possessed four years ago. We have the men and women, just as able, just as eager as they ever were, to do their part. Human nature has not gone to pot in four years. We need only use the productive resources which have been at our command every day during the past three years, and which are still at our command.

Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, addressing the meeting held at Harvard University last night for superintendents and members of school committees, declared that education has suffered relatively more in the United States than in any other country in the world. "However, the northeastern states have perhaps suffered less than any section of the country. I do not mean that we are falling behind England, France, Germany, and others in amount of energy and money expended, for we are not, but a wholesale lowering of levels will eventually cause serious damage to the nation."

State Senator Charles A. Stevens, chairman of the subcommittee on education of the joint special committee on public expenditures of the Legislature, said that since all costs of government must be reduced, education cannot escape. We of the Legislature must face the necessity of estimating our tax resources and other income, and then with this reduced amount look about us and see what we can most afford to go without."

Coöperative Dairy Plans Still in Air

Bellows Falls Creamery which supplies all of its milk and cream to the First National Stores again took the foreground of the New England Dairy stage yesterday when the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board announced that it would recognize no coöperative dairying plan which does not include all New England producers.

Bellows Falls has been the outstanding delinquent in the plan to unite all producers, its officials failing to agree with the fundamentals of the proposed set-up. According to members of the Governors' Board, some of the objections to the proposed plan seemed justified.

The Governors' Board assured the New England Dairies, Inc., that it has not "rejected nor lost faith in the proposition that the New England dairy interests should be adequately organized and it would continue to indorse the program in so far as it offers a sound, equitable and practical basis for the stabilization of the New England dairy business in the interest of the producer, the distributor and the consumer." It reiterates, however, that it "has not been able to indorse all of the plan and program that has been followed."

Chamber Veteran Group Urges Benefit Changes

Placing the Boston Chamber of Commerce on record regarding the veterans' benefits, the board of directors adopted several recommendations of the chamber's committee on veterans' legislation, it was announced today. Repeal of the law granting allowances for disabilities not service connected is favored by the chamber. The Emergency Officers Retirement Act should also be repealed and beneficiaries should be returned to a disability compensation basis in opinion of the chamber.

Periodical examination of all disability compensation cases is urged with the idea of stopping compensation when disability ceases. Payments to dependents of World War veterans should be placed on a necessity basis.

Mrs. Rogers Appointed To House Foreign Group

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, only New England woman member of Congress, has been assigned to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, through which her husband, the late John Jacob Rogers effected reorganization of the American foreign service.

Mrs. Rogers was elected to her husband's seat in the House in 1925. One of his last triumphs, Mrs. Rogers said, was the passage of legislation which removed from political patronage the consular and diplomatic services of the United States and made possible foreign service careers. This made it possible for an American to rise from the consular service to high posts in the diplomatic service, even to ambassadorships.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Slave Trade Broken When U. S. Voted For Full Abolition

The tremendous difficulties of enforcing the laws making the slave trade illegal were discussed last night by Prof. Reginald Coupland of All Souls College, Oxford, who spoke for the Lowell Institute. His topic was "The Suppression of Slave Smuggling."

"By 1835," Professor Coupland said, "all the powers had adopted laws making slave-trading illegal. This, however, was only a step in the long fight for the suppression of the trade in humanity. About 1839, the transatlantic traders were delivering 150,000 slaves a year in spite of the laws. In the face of the public's and, in many cases, the governments' apathy the laws were enforced poorly if at all."

The speaker described the Niger expedition as the one attempt to do away with the slave trade by positive rather than coercive action. This expedition hoped to "overturn the slave trade by the civilization of West Africa." The white men could not, however, withstand the climate long enough to do much. They did set up a model farm to instruct the natives in agriculture and they concluded one treaty with native chiefs.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the United States finally ended the slave trade in the only way it could be done, he said—by complete abolition of slavery. Although applying only in the United States the proclamation foretold the complete abolition of slavery in the Americas and planters and traders no longer wanted to deal in "property" that might not be theirs much longer.

Events Tonight

Final night, annual spring flower show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Evacuation Day parade and celebrations, South Boston.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Minstrel show, by Bay State Chapter, O. E. S., 449 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

M. I. T.: Presentation of annual show, "Fancy That," Walker Memorial Hall, 8:30.

Quota Club: Inter-cities meeting and dinner, 264 Boylston Street, 4:30.

Temple Israel Sisterhood Players: Presentation of annual musical show, Temple Israel meeting house, Longwood Avenue and Riverway, 8:30.

Wilbur Theater: Final performance, "Vincent Ventures," by Vincent Club, 8:30.

Southern Club of Boston: Annual President's Night and dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Dance, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Potemkin" (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Revere City Hall, Broadway, Revere, 3:30.

Boston Public Library: Viola concert by Mr. Spinosa Paeff, 3:30; song recital by Vernice Coolidge, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Why People Starve," by Mr. John T. Flynn, newspaper man and author, also musical program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston City Club: Concert by Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, with assisting artists, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Vesper Players: Presentation of Lenton play, "On the Third Day," St. John's Church, Devens Street, Charlestown, 7:30.

Community Church: Address, "Russia in Transition," by Mr. Louis Fischer, author and newspaper man, also musical program, 10:30.

Old South Forum: Address, "Those Debts," by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, of London, 3:15.

M. I. T. Musical Clubs: Concert, Walker Memorial Building, 2:45. Open to public.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45. Open to public. Program as follows:

Maestoso and Allegro con brio, from Sonata Opus 111 ..... Beethoven
Impromptu in A flat major ..... Chopin
Mr. Litwin

Strana ..... Tirindelli
Mondnacht ..... Schumann
Caro Nome, Aria from "Rigoletto" ... Verdi
Miss Taylor

Etude, Opus 10, No. 5 ..... Chopin
Etude, Opus 25, No. 1 ..... Chopin
Rondo, La Galeté ..... Weber
Mr. Litwin

Nocturne ..... Chadwick
Who is Sylvia? ..... Schubert
Spring Interlude ..... Gulesian
Miss Taylor

Broadway Theater: Historical exercises, musical and speaking program, 8.

Second Unitarian Church, Brookline: Illustrated lecture, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," by Mrs. Isabella Taylor, 7.

Trinity Church: First in series of Lenten musicals, Copley Square, 4.

Harvard University: Lecture in series on "Ethical Problems in the Professions," by Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president of Dennison Manufacturing Company, Phillips Brooks House, 4. Open to public.

Music

Symphony Hall—Serge Rachmaninoff, 3:30.
Boston Art Club—Boston Flute Players Club, 3:30.
Jordan Hall—Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, 3:00.
Boston City Club—Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

Events Monday

New England Women's Club: Address, "Russia in the Summer of 1932," by Miss Alfrida Mosher, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Brown Club of Boston: Luncheon, address, "The New Step in American Life," by Rabbi Luis I. Newman, Chamber of Commerce, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Land of Windmills," 2:30; Indian Lore Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, debate "Church and Social Order," 14 Beacon Street, 11.

North Bennet Street Industrial School: Play in Italian, "Il Digiuno E' La Vita," presented by B. U. students, 2. Open to public.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Lenten service conducted by the Rev. Isaac Smith, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening to Saturday evening, March 20-25, at the Repertory Theater, dance recitals by Ted Shawn and his group.

Tuesday evening, March 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maurine Palmer, contralto, and David Blair McClosky, baritone.

Tuesday evening, March 21, in George W. Brown Hall, a concert by John Shelby Richardson, pianist.

Tuesday evening, March 21, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Harvard University Orchestra, Malcolm E. Holmes, conductor.

Wednesday morning, March 22, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano.

Thursday evening, March 23, at the Longy School of Music, a concert by faculty members of the Longy School of Music.

Friday afternoon, March 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ruth Culbertson, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, March 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Tuesday afternoon, March 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, March 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Sinfonietta Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern wood cuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Scherer Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellertson and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes by Grace Collier. Through March 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur Musgrave. Through March 25.

Cambridge School of A. & L. A., 53 Church Street, Cambridge—Collection of photographs and working drawings by Armond R. Tibbetts. Red chalk drawings by Faith Jones.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain or snow late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh east or northeast winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Snow in north and rain or snow in south portion late tonight and Sunday; not quite so cold in north portion.

Massachusetts: Rain in southeast and rain possibly mixed with snow in north and west portions tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast and east winds becoming fresh to strong Sunday, and overcast weather with rain over south and rain or snow over north portion late tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	50	Montreal	16	40
Bismarck	22	38	Nantucket	40	46
Boston	35	60	New Orleans	72	82
Buffalo	32	40	New York	44	56
Calgary	24	38	Norfolk, Va.	56	66
Charleston	62	84	North Platte	40	66
Chicago	38	48	Philadelphia	46	60
Cincinnati	52	62	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	72
Denver	36	56	Pittsburgh	42	58
Eastport, Me.	22	44	Portland, Me.	34	54
Hatteras	62	70	Raleigh	58	74
Honolulu, T.H.	72	78	St. Louis	56	62
7 p.m. Mar. 17	72	..	St. Paul	26	40
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Salt Lake City	36	42
Huron, S. D.	28	52	San Francisco	54	60
Jacksonville	68	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	58
Kansas City	66	68	Seattle	42	50
Key West	76	82	Tampa	68	80
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	48	66
Memphis	66	68	Wichita, Kan.	58	74
Miami, Fla.	..	80	Williston, N.D.	24	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 18.
B—Maximum March 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:20 p. m., Sunday 4:41 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:24 p. m.

Art Metal Construction Co.

Report of Art Metal Construction Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows consolidated net loss of $430,238 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, compared with a net loss of $859,712 in 1931.

'Ham and' on the Way at Wellesley

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIRL STUDENTS AS WAITRESSES AT MUNGER HALL

'Self-Help Girls' at Wellesley College Get Training in Home Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 18—Munger Hall, the newest dormitory at Wellesley College, is known as the college "coöperative house," for coöperation is the key to the harmony that exists in its bustle of constant activity. In the dormitory live 110 girls whom the college helps to help themselves. Here they earn a part of their college fees by sharing the duties of light housekeeping. With the aid of a cook and three servants and under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Paschal, the head of the house, these girls establish their own atmosphere and receive excellent practical training in house management.

The residents of the dormitory are known as the "self-help girls," a title which generations of campus celebrities have borne with honor and distinction; but more than this, they are the girls who help one another. The schedule by which they work is so well planned that the complicated life of a family of 111 is resolved into its simplest terms.

No girl works more than an hour a day. There is a true division of labor. Every meal, for instance, is served by student waitresses; three different shifts at breakfast, luncheon and dinner. One crew of girls sets the tables before every meal; another group, the "prep" girls, prepares the bread, butter and desserts; while a third wipes the dishes as they come hot and sparkling from the electric dishwasher.

Cleaning duties are divided in the same way so that the girls can whisk through their work in a minimum length of time. A wastebasket brigade empties all the baskets along the corridors. Cleaning the dining room, living room, library and staircases is in the hands of a corps of girls who do their small portion efficiently and quickly. Two girls take charge of the linen and silver. They are responsible for changing the tablecloths and sending them to the laundry and for polishing the silver. There is no chance for monotony in the life of a Munger girl, for one day she may be answering bells and the next emptying the wastebaskets.

Haverhill Shoe Strike in Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

terms. The manufacturers' representative also urged that the proposition which he submitted would be tentative and that prices agreed upon in the final settlement would be retroactive to April 20.

Meanwhile, more than 8000 idle workers awaited the outcome of the conference with growing uneasiness. It was their first payless "payday" since a general walkout took place in protest to the prevailing low wage scale and alleged unfair working conditions.

Observers are beginning to recognize the need for a strong, vigorous union and a well organized manufacturers' group. The first would serve to safeguard the interests of the workers; the second group would tend to eliminate ruinous competition as well as bring about a standardization in prices.

Sentiment Behind Workers

For perhaps the first time in the history of the industry, public sentiment here in the biggest shoe manufacturing city in the world is almost solidly behind the workers. Accounts of the alleged unfair working conditions are heard on all sides. Merchants are beginning to feel the slackening trend of trade, but the stories of the hardships which prevail throughout the factories here have aroused their sympathy for the workers.

Instances have been reported where workers have put in a full week's time for $3 or $4 or even less. Employees are paid generally according to piece work. Girls employed in a certain process have been known to put in full time at the factories and then take their work home in order to complete the job for which they have sometimes received less than $1.

Sunday labor is not unusual. In many cases workers have been held at the factory all day without being put to work, consequently not earning any money, then late in the day have received rush orders sufficient to keep them at their benches far into the night.

Employees in many of the factories were obliged to work on Washington's Birthday, a general holiday, and yet were compelled to cease work when Jewish proprietors closed their factories on certain holidays celebrated in their religion.

Many factory managers are said to have taken advantage of the recent banking holiday to withhold the larger portion of wages due the workers. While factory managers were authorized to draw as high as $10 for each employee, many were reported to have withdrawn the allotted amounts while withholding all but $2 of the allotment due the individual worker without offering any documentary evidence of the suspension of the wage obligation.

More to Add to Burden

Union officials regarded this as a move on the part of employers to add to the burden of the striking workers, by increasing the pressure of financial lack in order to "smoke out" the workers from their united position of protest and drive them back to the intolerable servitude of their overlords.

The manufacturers defend their position by pointing to the wave of cut-throat competition which pervades the industry through the State. No system has yet been adopted by manufacturers to combat the ruinous practice of hard-cased buyers, except to "take it out of the workers."

When 8000 workers, feeling the pinch of general hard times, will go out on strike, there is believed to be something pretty tangible behind their protest. This seems to be the general sentiment among the people of the "Queen Shoe City of America." From an inert organization of approxtimately 1800 not-too-active members, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has suddenly sprung up into an organization of nearly 20,000 enthusiastic shoe workers. Employees are joining by the hundreds. The movement is affecting the industry throughout the whole State.

While Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Cooper conferred yesterday in the office of the union's district manager, a steady file of workers, men and women, old and young, passed by the screened window in the union hall corridor to pay their dues, and reënlist in the new labor army.

As the ranks continue to swell with this newly inspired mobilization, the sentiment within its fold continues of grow in militancy. In the dingy assembly hall, one local after another rallied around their leaders to thrash out the situation.

Men and women on all sides reaffirmed their faith and confidence in their district manager. "Whatever he does in there, is all right with us," one man shouted in the assembly hall meeting as he pointed in the direction of the third-story office where Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Cooper were having it out.

Runs to High Pitch

In the meetings of the Haverhill locals, feeling runs to a high pitch. There were outbursts of wrath and charges of "selling us out," leveled against Mr. John D. Nolan, president of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, who had committed Amesbury strikers to a lower wage scale than that being sought in Haverhill. Questions were fired at the chairman as to whether there was anything "in the book" that permitted them to impeach their president.

There was confusion everywhere. A rickety piano in the larger hall upstairs added to the bedlam as a young Portuguese striker drummed out "My Wild Irish Rose." Some elderly women, perched on the tattered trappings of a dismantled boxing ring, wondered what "Denny" Kelleher would be able to do about it all. Everyone has faith in the former policeman who came up from the tough River Street beat to lead this new crusade on behalf of labor.

In the assembly of Local 8, their leader urged them not to take "this thing" about Mr. Nolan out into the streets. "Where do we get off with Amesbury agreeing to less than we are asking? They've got us on the spot, but let's wait and see what Kelleher can get for us. Whatever you do, don't get radical, boys." A dissenting outburst of voices submerged his plea to keep their internal troubles strictly under cover.

The "waiting game" goes on. The manufacturers are holding on. They seem more willing to make concessions than the labor leaders. The big seasonal rush of the Easter shoe trade is now on. "We have them where the hair is short," one labor leader expressed it. To some their demands seem unreasonable. But 8000 idle shoe workers in Haverhill believe that this is labor's day. Behind them are memories of the misery they left behind them in the factories. Ahead of them, they hope, are prospects of better days.

Three Salem Firms Sign New Agreement

SALEM, Mass., March 18 (AP)—More than 400 striking shoe workers, by reason of agreements signed between union officials and three local shoe firms, will return to their benches Monday morning. Approximately 200 others of the more than 1200 who have been on strike for the past two weeks, still are negotiating with the manufacturers.

The new agreements, according to the Salem Shoe Workers Union, recognize the union, prohibit the use of the yellow dog contract, provide for no discrimination against any employee and, in specified cases, provide for immediate increase in wage scales. Other temporary wage adjustments were made satisfactory to all concerned until July 1.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Norma H. Bleakley, Hempstead, N. Y.
Miss Frances Pilalas, Paris, France.
Jerome T. Jeffreys, Little Falls, N. J.
Harold E. Messinger, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha R. McClelland, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Vera L. Emery, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Elsie R. Hunt, Atlantic, Mass.
Miss Lily F. Barker, Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss M. Elizabeth Dibble, Pasadena, Calif.
Ralph A. Furbish, Providence, R. I.
Mary L. Carpenter, New York, N. Y.
Ida Silver, New York, N. Y.

National Credit Of United States Sound, Dern Says

National credit of the United States is not and has never been in danger, Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, asserted last night before 1000 members and guests attending the 196th annual banquet of the Charitable Irish Society at the Copley-Plaza. The nation survived a $13,000,000,000 deficit in 1921 without endangering the national credit, he said, while the present deficit amounts only to $5,000,000,000.

In this present war "to end the present depression" and to help prevent future business recessions, Mr. Dern said, "We need the faith and the courage to set up a system where there has been no system; to try measures that have never been tried before; to discard theories that periodically bring suffering, hardship, and despair to our people; and to usher in a new era of justice and security.

"Never should any of us forget for a single moment," he urged, "that this fight is for our own salvation and welfare. The farmer cannot starve without irreparably damaging all of us. Factories cannot shut down without putting us back to the days of candlesticks and the oxcart. All of us are in the battle together. Sacrifices demanded of any group must be cheerfully borne for the common good."

Both Mr. Dern and Mr. James Roosevelt, the President's son, who also spoke, urged united backing of President Roosevelt in his present campaign against economic difficulties. Judge Michael H. Sullivan was elected president of the society. Mr. Maurice J. Lacey, vice-president; Mr. Joseph A. F. O'Neil, treasurer, and Mr. John J. Keenan, secretary, were reëlected.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

French composers had a prominent place on the nineteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (March 17-18). First came M. Roussel with his Suite in F, dedicated to Dr. Koussevitzky and first played by the Boston orchestra six years ago. Its revival was appropriate, and not only because of the dedication. The suite is an interesting and successful attempt to adapt the modern idiom to an ancient form. M. Roussel here wrote with French clarity and taste—except that the thematic material of the Gigue is rather ordinary.

The suite was followed by D'Indy's Symphony on a French Mountain Air, in which Mr. Heinrich Gebhard played the piano part. Here was another timely revival, for the work had not been heard in Boston since 1924, when it was directed by Mr. Monteux. Its charming pages seem today a little faded. D'Indy, and other French composers of his period, appear to have been trying very hard not to write like Wagner, but not succeeding—except in the sense that they did not write so well. This symphony is perfectly correct, but not very exciting. The originality of a Debussy or a Strauss had been denied to D'Indy. And to what extent is the famous Franckian cyclic formula, carried on by D'Indy, to be regarded as a valuable enlargement of symphonic resources? Does it not tend rather to monotony than to unity, depriving the symphony of a needed element of contrast? The performance of D'Indy's work was brilliant, and Mr. Gebhard, excellent pianist and fine musician, covered himself with glory.

Mr. Koussevitzky, who has, and deserves, the reputation of being probably the best symphonic program-maker in America, slipped, however, when he made up this list; for he filled second half of it with the "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried," the Prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan" and the Overture to "Tannhäuser." Only a month before the conductor had paid his memorial tribute to Wagner in a concert which concluded with a noble performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Why, on no provocation whatever, now trot out some of the most hackneyed of Wagnerian excerpts? L. A. S.

Maine Enacts Bank Bill Protecting Depositors

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 18 (AP)—Carrying an amendment written by Gov. Louis J. Brann further to protect depositors, an emergency bill to permit appointment of conservators for the trust companies and a "mark down" of accounts due depositors with continuation of the institutions' business under the old management, was enacted by the Legislature last night and signed by the Governor.

At the same time it was learned that another emergency measure, which would have permitted savings institutions to "scale down" depositors' accounts and segregate certain assets for later credits would be held on the table indefinitely.

Widener Library Gets 7000 Volumes in Year

More than 7000 volumes were received by Widener Library of Harvard University during the past year. These include many rare first editions and a large number of foreign language books. Dr. William S. Thayer '85 bequeathed 176 rare volumes, including a number of incunabula and Aldine editions of the classics. The first book printed in Connecticut, the Saybrook "Confession of Faith," published in New London in 1711, was another rare addition.

Mr. Charles H. Grandgent '83 gave a collection of about 2000 volumes and pamphlets on Italian and Romance literature, philology and phonetics. Mr. Windward Prescott '09 contributed a library of 2500 volumes of short stories.

Concert Pianist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the Performers in the Teatro dei Piccoli, Which Opens an Engagement Monday Evening at the Plymouth.

Double Taxation Experts Arrive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18 — The League of Nations' study of double taxation in the larger nations will go forward in the United States next week with the arrival here yesterday of four members of the subcommittee on allocations of the League's fiscal committee.

The party of experts came to the United States on the Manhattan of the United States Lines, and its members are Sir Percy Thompson, deputy chairman of the United Kingdom's Board of International Revenue, and head of the League group; Dr. Herbert Doorn, president of the German supreme courts fiscal committee; Dr. Hans Blau, director-general of the Swiss Federal Taxation Board; and M. Herve le Roy of the French tax administration. They are accompanied by M. Henri Boissard, M. Paul Deperon, secretary and assistant secretary, respectively, of the subcommittee.

The survey in the United States, which will be conducted at meetings in New York and Washington, is at the invitation of Mr. Silas H. Strawn, head of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. It is the purpose of the subcommittee, Sir Pery said, to examine records and methods to the end of preventing overlapping levies on international concerns. Many such cases exist in almost every country, he added. Thus a bank or an express company having foreign branches is usually taxed both on the basis of its entire income and that of its individual organizations abroad.

Azaleas Herald Spring in Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., March 18—Mobile's famous Azalea Trail opened March 12 following public exercises in Bienville Square, presided over by Mayor Harry T. Hartwell. The Azalea is the first flower to herald the arrival of Spring in this section and for several weeks now Mobile will be in a crimson blaze.

A census taken last year showed 24,431 Azalea bushes along a 15-mile flower-lined route. The trail leads through the residential and suburban districts. It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 bushes in the whole city and more are being planted each year. The plants vary in size from small ones to bushes 80 feet in circumference and 14 feet in height. The blossoms vary in color from a light pink to a deep red.

Azaleas were introduced in Mobile in 1754 from the gardens of Louis XIV in southern France. By mutation and hybridization, 11 different varieties have been developed. The Azalea Trail is plainly marked with red, white and blue signs on the right side of the streets.

South Boston Holds Evacuation Day Parade

Colorfully clad veterans' groups, army and navy units and representatives of the city and State are participating in the huge parade being held in South Boston this afternoon as a feature of the celebration commemorating the 157th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops on March 17, 1776.

Included in the parade are 200 bluejackets from the U. S. S. Richmond and U. S. S. Portland, a detachment of Marines, three units of National Guard and 30 musical organizations. Open house is prevailing throughout South Boston.

Net State Tax Rises $1,750,000 Despite Economy Demands

Massachusetts net state tax for 1933 as recommended by the Joint Ways and Means Committee yesterday, would be $6,000,000, as compared with $4,250,000 last year, in spite of projected salary reductions for state employees, including legislators.

The proposed gross tax for this year would be $16,000,000 or $6,250,000 greater than the preceding year. This year's net tax was arrived at through a distribution of $10,000,000 from the state highway fund to cities and towns for highway construction. Last year, the highway return was $5,500,000.

With respect to salaries, the committee recommended that employees receiving under $5250 be cut 10 per cent while those receiving more than $5250 would lose 15 per cent. Members of the Legislature would receive a salary slash of 10 per cent, while the State House scrub women would not be affected by the reduction program.

The committe further recommends that salary reduction take effect April 1 of this year and remain in effect until April 1, 1935. The reduction in the salaries of legislators would be retroactive and would be effective for the years 1933 and 1934.

Two Boston-Portland Trains to Be Removed

One of eight daily round trips of train service between Boston and Portland is to be discontinued beginning Monday, it was announced today by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Lack of patronage due in a large measure to "unregulated highway competition" is given as the reason for curtailment.

The trains to be discontinued are a local leaving Boston at 5:45 a. m., and the Pine Tree Limited leaving Portland at 8 a. m. for Boston with a single stop at Portsmouth, N. H. The Pine Tree Limited's eastbound trip, leaving Boston at 4:30 p. m., will be continued.

Winant Refuses to Sign Bill Legalizing Betting

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant yesterday refused to sign the Salem Race Track Bill which would legalize betting on horse races in this State.

The Governor informed Senate leaders that he would appear before the Senate Tuesday and state his objections to the bill and ask for certain changes.

Airplane Exports Gain

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—An increase in the nation's exports of airplanes and airplane parts was reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce. American exports last year amounted to 40 per cent of all exports, and were valued at $7,947,000, as compared with world export value of approximately $20,000,000.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY, MAR. 26, at 3:30
KREISLER
SUNDAY, APRIL 2, at 2:30
ROLAND HAYES

Announcing
Ted SHAWN and HIS DANCERS
In a Week of New Dance Repertory
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., at 2:15 — Seats 50c-$2. No Tax. Box Office, Hotels, Herrick's
Repertory THEATRE BEGIN'G Mar. 20
Mgt. BECKHARD & MACFARLANE, Inc.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EVA LE GALLIENNE'S Productions
CNAZIMOVA in HERRY ORCHARD
on Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
on Thur., Fri., Sat. Nights & Fri. & Sat. Mats.
PRICES 50c to $2 (plus tax) Mats. 25c to $1.50
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.

MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY—Tues. Eve., Mar. 21st
Metropolitan Opera House
GIESEKING
Soloist, in Rachmaninoff's C minor Concerto
HALL JOHNSON CHOIR
in Spirituals, Work Songs and Blues
ENESCO CONDUCTOR
PRICES 25c to $2 Proceeds to Unemployed Musicians

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Belasco Theater

GEORGE M. COHAN
in the funniest play in America
PIGEONS AND PEOPLE
LYCEUM Theatre, W. 45 St. BRy. 9-3540
Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45 50c to $2.00

BUFFALO, N. Y.

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

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MISS DALRYMPLE, Skipper

Beer Bill Delayed By Bickering Of House and Senate

Sale to Minors Restriction Annoys Wet Leaders by 'Harm' Shown

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—Legalization of beer was pushed at least three more days into the future by the inability of House and Senate to agree on just what kind of beer is to be brewed. Instead of getting beer on April Fools' Day, those who want it will have to wait at least until April 3 or 4.

Three amendments, relatively minor in character, have caused the delay. These, added to the original bill by the Senate, are as follows:

Reduction of legal alcoholic content from 3.2 to 3.05 per cent.

Inclusion of 3.2 per cent wine.

Prohibition of sale or gift of beer to persons under 16.

The House yesterday absolutely declined to accept the amendments and ordered the measure sent to conference. The Senate, having adjourned over the week-end, will be unable to name its conferees until Monday.

Leaders predicted, however, that Monday night will see the bill enacted into law carrying with it a provision for legal sale of beer 15 days thereafter. This would make it salable on April 4. In the meantime, breweries would be permitted to build up reserve stocks.

The House registered only mild objection to inclusion of the wine feature in the bill, holding it to be virtually worthless. Most were willing enough to let wine producers try to make a 3.2 per cent beverage, but believed it was impossible.

But the proposal to reduce the percentage met with vigorous protest as did also the prohibition against sale or gift to persons under 16. Wets were particularly annoyed by the latter feature, declaring such regulations should be left to the individual states. Behind this feature also was the obvious reason that such a prohibition amounted in itself to an admission that beer of the legalized alcoholic content is harmful, at least to minors.

A prohibition against such sale would on the face of it imply some suspicion that wet claims as to the utter harmlessness of 3.2 per cent beer were not entirely correct. If such beer is non-intoxicating and harmless it could of course be sold to persons of 16 or under.

It is generally expected that the conference on Monday will accept the wine provision but knock out the percentage reduction and the prohibition on sale to minors. The Senate, it is understood, is not likely to insist on 3.05 per cent beer. Agreement Monday night is expected with the President's signature to follow immediately.

'Slim Picking' in Gold Found Even by Expert

(Continued from Page 1)

cations of metal-bearing deposits have been overlooked.

"It has thus been increasingly evident that the chances of success in surface prospecting have been declining."

In Colorado, Mr. John T. Joyce, state commissioner of mines, "welcomes prospectors to try their luck," but adds that everything considered, "we do not feel justified in holding out any great encouragement." Possibly the most widely publicized placer area f the unemployed was around Denver. Figures of the United States Mint reveal that the efforts of several thousand men produced but $475 last year.

While gold production increased appreciably in California during 1931 and 1932 the net result for inexperienced placer miners was rather indifferent. Approximately 8000 individuals worked the streams. Their total production was $450,000, or $56.25 per man for the year. It is agreed by most authorities that even the bulk of this was produced by the more experienced placer miners who took advantage of favorable conditions not known to inexperienced men.

Barely Making Bacon and Beans

Mr. W. W. Bradley, state mineralogist for California, after making a tour of the placer workings of the state found that, "many were hardly making their 'bacon and beans' . . . Practically all that remains in placer mining for the man with only time and his muscles for capital is the gleaning of the relatively small amounts of fine gold brought down annually with the winter movements of gravel in the stream beds. Some of this is new gold washed down from the hills, but it is doubtlessly largely gold that was lost or missed in the early day operations."

Production of gold in Idaho doubled in 1932 over 1931, but the principal increase came from one mine. No estimate of the small producers outcome has been made, but according to the Bureau of Mines, prospectors largely shifted their efforts from placer to lode activity last year. The Department of the Interior says:

"It would be difficult for an individual to find placer deposits upon which he could hope to make wages that are not already controlled by mining companies."

Oregon gold production increased last year and recent studies in the state suggest that several veins in northeastern and southwestern Orean may be worked on a small scale with reasonable hope of success.

No El Dorados Known

Wyoming's gold production is very small and that comes chiefly from mines near Atlantic City. No estimate of small scale placer work has been compiled.

Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah are classified by the Department of the Interior as being in arid regions where a large part of the gold produced has been a by-product from large scale copper mining. The curtailment of copper production has meant a consequent marked decrease in gold values produced.

Placers in these states are reported to be at a disadvantage because of small water supplies. Considerably, activity was reported to the Bureau of Mines but no effect was noted in production. No figures have been compiled on the results of the thousands of men known to be operating on a small scale in these states but since the mint deposits have not shown much increase it is supposed their results have been negligible.

Almost every gold producing state is now discouraging the advent of small scale prospectors and is issuing warnings to unemployed men not to come with any idea of supporting themselves upon the gold they produce.

Income Tax Increase Boosts Collections

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—A 16-day respite granted to income tax payers prevented the Treasury yesterday from counting the full effect of the new income tax boost but, nevertheless, more money was paid into the Treasury the first 15 days of this March than in the corresponding period of last year.

For March 15, $13,659,901 was reported—$1,011,000 more than the same day last year. For the first 15 days of March, the figure was $34,082,240—about $2,000,000 more than for the similar period last year.

Brig.-Gen. Charles King

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, who passed on yesterday, was a veteran of the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars and of a host of Indian campaigns. For almost 70 years, General King was an active member of the United States Army. Up to three days ago, he was still "obeying orders," working at the behest of the War Department on a history of American Indian wars. He was born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1844. He began his military career in the Civil War, serving as a messenger to his father, Brig.-Gen. Rufus King. In 1862, President Lincoln appointed him to West Point. Throughout his military career he was a voluminous writer and, beside works on military tactics numerous novels came from his pen. He also wrote a "Life of General Ulysses S. Grant."

And He Had an Idea It Was a One-Way Street

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Coalition Trend Found Menace To Peace of Europe

Symonds Speaker Before Boston Foreign Policy Association

While Europe has achieved no balance of power, the effort to establish two rival coalitions has made a preventive war almost inescapable, Mr. Frank Simonds, author and foreign correspondent, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza today.

Denying, however, that war is inevitable if the collective system prevails, Mr. Simonds asserted persistence to establish a balance of power between France and its allies and Germany and its allies cannot fail to end in conflict, since it carries a manifest threat to the well-being of five armed nations containing 125,000,000 people.

Mr. Simonds declared the situation would be safer if there were an actual balance of power, for, according to him, it is the fear of the purpose of the German coalition that might well abolish the caution of the coalition led by France.

Peace and War

"But," he hypothecated, "how can it be that the European peoples which have known the horrors of the last war are ready to plunge into another? For the very simple reason that for France, Poland and the nations of the Little Entente the choice is not between peace and war but between a war while they are still superior in strength and a war when their foes are ready. For, recall, there is nowhere the smallest hope of achieving any readjustment of the basic issues. Germany will not resign the Polish Corridor nor the Austrian union, Hungary will not give up her irredentism, Italy her Dalmatian asperations. Germany, and Hungarian and Italian nationalism, each has declared its purpose."

Stating that France and its allies know what to expect, he indicated that Paris is in substantially the same situation as Germany was in in 1914 when Berlin was "condemned to march" to forestall future disaster.

A League of Nations alleged to have broken down over the Far Eastern issue, a Fascist Germany, rattling sabers in the demilitarized zone of Kehl facing Strasbourg, and allegedly prompting irritations in Danzig, were factors found by Mr. Simonds to constitute fuel for the revitalized powder magazine of Europe, averred to be nearer explosion than at any time since the World War.

Because the desires of the rival coalitionists are irreconcilable and because the present finds France in a position of superiority as to resources and armaments, Mr. Simonds believes this is a juncture when a preventive war might logically be expected.

Issues Enumerated

Enumerating the main irreconcilabilities of the two factions, he found Germany bent on restoring its old frontiers in the East, which would involve taking the Corridor and Upper Silesia from Poland, upon arms equality and the Austro-German Union; Hungary upon the restoration of all its lost provinces now possessed by Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia; Itlly upon getting Dalmatia and expanding its power in the Mediterranean Sea; France upon keeping Germany subordinate; Poland upon maintaining its gains; Czechoslovakia upon opposing the Austro-German Union, and Yugoslavia in securing Dalmatia against Italian acquisition.

Dr. Walther Kolbe, German delegate to the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1932, declared the world must choose between a new system of peaceful organization of all nations on the basis of freedom and equality or a reëstablishment of the former balance of power.

Declaring it to be for the good of all nations that Germany obtained a stable and representative government in the election that established Hitlerism, he said the triumph of the new form of government results from the disappointment of the people who waited in vain for the equality promised. It is, he averred, "simply a creation of the Paris treatries."

Dr. Kolbe asked for revision of the peace treaties on the basis of the new precepts of nationality promised by Wilson's Fourteen Points. He asked for security for Germany through real disarmament or equality of armaments and restoration of its natural frontiers.

Inferentially he espoused the Austro-German Union, in supporting greater economic units. The World Economic Conference, in which Germany plans to coöperate, should, according to him, result in an organic system of lower tariffs, in consolidation of short-term credits and in the elimination of the transfer system of foreign currencies.

Deploring the formation of the Little Entente among the allies of France in the Balkans, Mr. Franco B. Averardi, former member of the disarmament section of the League of Nations, declared unqualified trust must be reposed in the League. Military alliances which "revive a mentality" of war time cannot, he indicated, coincide with the aims of the peace machinery.

Port of Recovery Course Is Mapped

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration have been students of the problem for years. But so far, only the broadest general lines have been laid down.

Somewhat the same thing is true of a broad public works program, although intermediate stages, such as work in national forests, are farther advanced. But the Tennessee or Columbia projects still require much engineering study.

President Roosevelt hopes to carry out his program without new taxation and without a bond issue to cover public works. Whether this will be possible is seriously doubted in Washington. He has hinted at plans to cut another $100,000,000 from the budget, which in addition to the $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 anticipated as saving in veterans and pay cuts, the $150,000,000 hoped for from beer, and the amounts to be saved in departmental expenses from the reorganization which is going on will go far toward swallowing up the $1,000,000,000 deficit.

The President's method of dealing with Congress will continue to be through special messages, each bringing up some high spot in his legislative program. Another such message is expected Monday and may cover his immediate plans for establishing employment.

Action, action, and more action is pledged in Washington, both on Capitol Hill and in the executive application of authority already given. The President expects the country to keep pace with its leadership in Washington, and on a mounting tide of recovery carry out the much needed and fundamental reforms throughout the nation. Each stage is expected to contribute to the next, until the momentum becomes irresistible. Such is the program, and there is no lack of determination on the part of the President to carrying it out. Congress, though now beginning to insist more stubbornly on its own prerogatives, is nevertheless expected to listen to the country and join in the thrust toward a better national fabric.

Cadet Chief Named

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., son of the famous Confederate general, was appointed commandant of cadets at the West Point Military Academy March 16 by the War Department. Colonel Buckner, whose family in Kentucky dates back to the days of Daniel Boone, assumes his new duties on June 13, relieving Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Richardson Jr.

Roosevelt Likely To Favor British Armaments Plan

Opinion in Washington, However, 'Unimpressed' With Scheme

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17 — American foreign policy is today focused in the study of the MacDonald disarmament plan, but despite conferences which President Roosevelt has held with Department of State officials and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Germany, the exact extent of American support to the plan—or a possible advance upon it—remain as yet undetermined.

The policy of the new Administration coincides with the British proposals in the one particular on which the United States is asked to act—namely a conference under the Kellogg pact in the event of breach of peace. The Democratic platform makes the same offer in almost the same terms, stating that it favors:

"The Pact of Paris . . . to be made effective by provisions for consultation and conference in case of threatening violations of treaties."

There would seem, therefore, no difficulty in harmonizing American policy with that proposed at Geneva. Already President Roosevelt has put into effect coöperation with the League's Advisory Committee on Far Eastern problems. In so doing he stressed the need for such conference in every crisis, and thus Mr. MacDonald's proposal is precisely what the Administration is already offering.

In its broad lines, too, the Administration is likely to favor the British plan. The naval clauses would be approved, since they leave the Washington and London treaties intact and try to bring France and Italy within their framework.

Whether the Administration would agree to abolition of military aviation remains to be determined, although support of this proposal is warmly favored in many quarters here. And the other details of the plan, such as scaling down of heavy artillery and tanks, have received official support.

Mr. MacDonald's boldness in making a final effort to bridge over one of Europe's most serious crises by rescuing the Disarmament Conference is heartily applauded. It is seen that some disarmament stop-gap must be devised. If the perfect is not now possible then the next best must be utilized.

Diplomatic observers, however, are reserved in agreeing that Mr. MacDonald's plan is really the next best. They note that Great Britain makes no specific contribution to the political problem of reassuring the European continent of stability while the United States is asked to sign a consultative pact. They point out further that Britain's armed strength is left untouched, while its neighbors across the 20 miles of English Channel are drastically reduced.

The same critics declare that Mr. MacDonald's statement in its political aspects amounted to a warning that Great Britain would no longer support fully the guarantee obligations of the League Covenant. Instead of more security for France they see less of it, because Great Britain appears to be withdrawing almost to the relatively isolated position of the United States.

In the light of this analysis, they are not convinced that Mr. MacDonald has chosen the most adroit means of bringing Germany and France together. They are further dubious about his visit to Signor Mussolini, on the ground that it may add to French fears of a combination against them.

Altogether, therefore, despite the gallantry and drama of Mr. MacDonald's tour de force at Geneva, Washington opinion is not very much impressed. The official policy of the Administration, inevitably, is warmly in support of the British effort, but it is hoped all the same that more effective bridges across the yawning gap of disarmament will be discovered. And President Roosevelt, through his own good offices and those of his personal ambassador, Mr. Norman H. Davis, is preparing to do his full share in building the bridge.

Cities to Demand Bankruptcy Laws To Lighten Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—To bring relief to municipalities unable to meet their debts, passage of a bill amending the bankruptcy act will be sought in the special session of Congress, according to Mayor Vincent D. Wyman.

Under the amendment these debt-ridden cities would be permitted to institute a special and limited composition proceeding in the Federal Court whereby a settlement plan, acceptable to two-thirds of their creditors, would be made binding on all the creditors.

The basic purpose of the proposed amendment, it is said, is the same as that of the amendment passed in the closing days of the Seventy-second Congress, applicable to railroads and other corporations, namely, to eliminate the "hold-out nuisance," caused by the small minority of bondholders who seek selfish advantage, and who, in every case, prevent immediate and effective adjustment.

"Widespread default on municipal debts has become a matter of deepest concern," it is pointed out in a statement covering the subject issued by Mayor Wyman. "The rate of increase in such defaults," he says, "is most alarming and calls for speedy application of an effective remedy."

Bates Is Retained As Prison Director

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—Recognizing the able administration of the Prison Bureau under Mr. Sanford Bates of Boston, Mass., during the Hoover régime, Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, has reappointed him to the post of director of prisons.

It is generally recognized that more substantial and fundamental progress has been made toward improving conditions in the federal prisons under Mr. Bates's term than in any similar period in the history of the country. Coming here from the Massachusetts Department of Correction, Mr. Bates has done much to meet the problem of overcrowding in federal prisons and the problem of reform in methods of handling prisoners with a view to improving their condition for rejoining society.

Announcing the retention of Mr. Bates, the Attorney-General expressed great satisfaction at Mr. Bates's decision to carry on the work of the Bureau of Prisons which he has so "ably administered in the last four years." He said he "considered the department and the people of this country fortunate in being able to retain the services of so competent an official."

Barley Shortage Means 'Beer or Bread' in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 18 (By U. P.)—Beer or bread! That's the decision Chilean drinkers must reach this year.

Chile is not going legally dry, but there will not be enough barley in 1933 for both beer and bread. An unusually small area has been sown in barley and a heavy two-day storm considerably reduced the already limited output. In addition to this, the Government has ordered that 20 per cent of barley be mixed with the now obligatory whole meal flour in order to avert a wheat shortage.

Peso Depreciation Cuts Travel Costs in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 18 (By U. P.)—Chile has become one of the cheapest countries in the world in which to travel as a result of the depreciation of the value of the peso.

It is now possible to travel 1200 miles on the state railways, with as many as 12 stopovers, for less than three dollars. Similarly, on the Santiago street car lines one can travel 12 miles for less than a penny Chilean shipping is also profiting through the depreciation of the peso, and air travel over national lines has increased tremendously.

Georgia Boy Opens Possible New Era in Paper Industry

Grows Slash Pine Trees Suitable for Making Superior Grade of White Newsprint Paper in Seven Years

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—Marion Renfroe, Georgia farm boy recently turned 20, has slash pine trees that promise a revolution in paper making, reforestation and agriculture.

His story was told by Dr. Charles H. Herty, former president of the American Chemical Society, as part of an announcement that the State of Georgia succeeded in making last Saturday a superior grade of white newsprint paper from slash pines only seven years' old.

No such speed was ever known in the paper industry before. The average of spruce trees now used for white paper is 50 years.

Renfroe seems well on the way to producing the paper trees in less than seven years. His land is near Quitman, Ga., just north of the Florida line.

"Two years ago," said Dr. Herty, "Renfroe got the idea of raising slash pine on cultivated land, something not done before, and making it pay for itself while growing by raising corn between the rows of trees.

"As Henry Ford was about the only person this boy ever heard of with plenty of money, he wrote asking Ford to finance his plan. This failed but led to my advising the boy to try out the idea in inexpensive fashion, using only two acres of his land. This he did.

"The first year, 1931, he reported total receipts from the corn at $11.25, which paid for taxes, labor, fertilizer and all the trees set out and left him a net profit of $3.42.

"Now this year comes the astonishing development. Renfroe finds the average height of his young pines seven feet. That is more than twice the average three-foot height of slash pine of the same age on uncultivated land.

"This shows a rate of growth we did not dream about. I do not know whether it will continue to maturity, but if it does I have no hesitancy in saying that his trees can be made into paper in five years after planting.

"The economic possibilities suggested by the boy's experiment are tremendous. They raise the question whether in some sections where fast growing pine can be raised it may pay farmers to switch from planting cotton to planting trees—of course after markets become available for the trees."

The newsprint paper possibilities of slash and other varieties of pine in the South have been demonstrated by the Savannah plant of the Division of Pulp and Paper Research of the Georgia Department of Forestry and Geology. Dr. Herty is the research director.

Relief Workers In New York City Resign as Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—In a blanket repudiation of the policy of city executives toward the municipal emergency relief program, the 14 civic leaders who constitute the city's emergency work and relief administration today have resigned their supervision of the city's relief undertakings.

The lack of coöperation by Mayor John P. O'Brien in the furtherance of relief projects is the basis for the general walk-out, it was learned, the committee deciding it did not care to be held responsible for the way this work was being delayed.

Among the members of the relief administration whose resignations are before Mayor O'Brien today are Mr. Lawson Purdy, its chairman; Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Frank L. Polk; Miss Mary L. Gibbons, head of the home relief bureau, and Mr. William H. Matthews, head of the emergency work bureau.

It is expected that Mayor O'Brien will accept the resignations and then appoint a committee of three with full powers over state and city relief appropriations which total $6,500,000 monthly. The administration was organized in 1931 by the James J. Walker mayoralty.

English Railways Appoint U. S. Agent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Great Western Railway of England and Wales and the Southern Railway of England, which closed their local offices here on Jan. 1, 1933, have appointed the American Express Company as general agents for the United States.

In making the announcement here this week, Caples Company, advertising representatives of the American Express Company, explained that anyone desiring information about the services of the Great Western Railway of England and Wales or the Southern Railway of England would be able to get it from the American Express Company.

The Great Western Railway of England serves the west and southwest of England, including the cathedral country, Wales, and Shakespeare's land. The Southern Railway of England serves the southern territory, including seven routes to the continent, and operates the internationally known "Golden Arrow" service between London and Paris.

Mexican Commodore Sails

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 18 (By U. P.)—Mexico's naval commission headed by Commodore Ignacio Garcia Jurado, sailed for Spain March 16 to supervise construction of 15 war vessels for this country.

Kreuger Property Found In New Jersey Storage

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 18 (AP)—Personal property of the late Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match king, valued at more than $100,000 was found stored today in the vaults of the Goodman warehouse.

The discovery was made when the vault was opened on an order obtained by the Irving Trust Company of New York, trustee in bankruptcy for the International Match Company, one of the Kreuger corporations. Among the articles recovered was a painting by Rubens, valued at $15,000 and another by Zorn, valued at $5000, authorities said.

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BOSTON

Oxford Defeats Cambridge 8 to 3

Former American Stars Help Dark Blue to Track Victory

Oxford-Cambridge Track Meets

1864—Tie	4	4
1865—Cambridge	6	3
1866—Cambridge	5½	3½
1867—Cambridge	6	3
1868—Oxford	5	4
1869—Cambridge	5½	3½
1870—Oxford	7½	1½
1871—Oxford	5½	3½
1872—Cambridge	5½	3½
1873—Oxford	6	3
1874—Oxford	5	4
1875—Oxford	6	3
1876—Oxford	6	3
1877—Cambridge	5	4
1878—Cambridge	5	4
1879—Cambridge	5	4
1880—Cambridge	6	3
1881—Oxford	5	4
1882—Cambridge	5	4
1883—Cambridge	6	3
1884—Oxford	6	3
1885—Oxford	5½	3½
1886—Oxford	6	3
1887—Cambridge	6	3
1888—Cambridge	5	4
1889—Cambridge	5½	3½
1890—Cambridge	6	3
1891—Cambridge	6½	2½
1892—Cambridge	5	4
1893—Oxford	7	2
1894—Oxford	6	3
1895—Cambridge	5	4
1896—Cambridge	5	4
1897—Oxford	5	4
1898—Oxford	7	2
1899—Tie	5	5
1900—Oxford	6	4
1901—Oxford	6	4
1902—Oxford	5	4
1903—Cambridge	8	2
1904—Cambridge	8	2
1905—Oxford	6½	3½
1906—Oxford	7	3
1907—Oxford	8½	1½
1908—Cambridge	6	4
1909—Oxford	6	4
1910—Cambridge	7	3
1911—Cambridge	6	4
1912—Tie	5	5
1913—Tie	5	5
1914—Cambridge	6	4
1920—Oxford	5½	4½
1921—Tie	5	5
1922—Cambridge	9	1
1923—Oxford	7	4
1924—Tie	5½	5½
1925—Oxford	6	5
1926—Cambridge	8	3
1927—Cambridge	9	2
1928—Cambridge	8	3
1929—Cambridge	7	4
1930—Cambridge	8	3
1931—Cambridge	8	3
1932—Cambridge	6	5
1933—Oxford	8	3

Cambridge 53, Oxford 26, ties 6.

STAMFORD BRIDGE, Eng., March 18 (AP)—Led by former star American college athletes, Oxford today defeated Cambridge in their sixty-fifth annual track and field meet. It was the first victory for the Dark Blue in eight years. Oxford won eight events to three for Cambridge.

Cambridge started the meet by winning the 100-yard dash, when E. I. Davis, wearing the Light Blue, won in 10s. flat, with his team mate, John B. Hawes 3d, former Harvard sprinter, second, and D. M. Borland of Oxford third.

Norwood Penrose Hallowell Jr., former star Harvard miler and Olympic competitor, put the Dark Blue back in the running by winning the half-mile in 1 m., 55 4-5 s., with F. T. Horan, and J. C. Stothard, both of Cambridge, second and third.

C. F. Stanwood, former Bowdoin star, made it two straight for Oxford as he raced to victory in the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 3-5 s. J. St. G. Thornton, of Cambridge was second and I. S. Ivanovic, of Cambridge, third.

Julius Byles, formerly of Princeton, rang up the third straight Oxford triumph as he tossed the 16-pound shot 41ft. 5½in. to take first place. His victory made the score: Cambridge 1 point, Oxford 3. Another American, R. B. Greenough, formerly of Bowdoin and now competing for Cambridge, took third place with a put of 41ft. 1½in.

Oxford continued its sweep in the three-mile run, won by C. J. Mabey in 14m. 58 1-5s., with E. W. H. Briault of Cambridge second and O. O. Healey of Oxford third.

Stanwood also raced to victory in the 220-yard low hurdles in 25s. flat and high jumped 5ft. 11in. to take first place in that event.

W. H. Lang gave the Dark Blue a commanding lead as he broad-jumped 22ft. 3¾in. to defeat his team mate, K. S. Duncan, and H. J. Pratt of Cambridge.

R. M. March, of Cambridge, won the quarter-mile dash in 51s. to break the string of Oxford victories, with Lang second and G. Barnes, of Oxford, third.

Oscar Sutermeister, formerly of Harvard, gave Cambridge its third and final victory in the pole vault as he leaped 11 ft. 9 in. to defeat J. H. Walker, of Oxford, and K. Kurtz, former Yale student now of Oxford. Walker vaulted 11 ft. 6 in., and Kurtz, 11 ft. 3 in.

J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand Olympian, won the one-mile run for Oxford in 4m. 18s.

Tulsa Racer Leads

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Setting a record for the competition, Walter Everett of Tulsa, Okla., yesterday won the first two heats of the annual Col. E. H. R. Green trophy race for outboard motorboats, feature of the Biscayne Bay regatta, and rolled up 800 points for a commanding lead. He skipped around the five-mile course at 44.935 miles an hour to win the first heat, breaking the previous record for the event of 44.51 miles an hour set last year by Bill Crawford of New York in winning the trophy.

Oxford Rows Full Course

PUTNEY, Eng., March 18 (AP)—The Oxford University eight rowed the full course yesterday in practice for the annual boat race classic with Cambridge, doing the 4¼ miles in 21m. 39s., creditable time although far fro mthe record of 18m. 21s. for a practice race set by Oxford in 1909. Both Oxford and the Light Blues have been practicing weeks for the great event which will be rowed on April 1. Cambridge did not have a serious work out.

Everton Reaches Final

LONDON, March. 18 (AP)—Everton and Manchester City today won their semi-final matches of the English Football Association Cup competition to advance to the final round. They will meet April 29 at Wembley Stadium. Everton defeated West Ham United 2 to 1 and Manchester City downed Derby County 3 to 2.

Tufts Elects Two Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass., March 18—Richard W. Cochran '34 of Medford was yesterday elected captain of the Tufts College basketball team for next year and Gordon C. Linberg '34 of Newton Center was elected captain of the wrestling team for next year.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Chicago (N.) 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Detroit 11, University of Texas 6.
New York (A.) 16, St. Louis (N.) 6.
New York (N.) 6, Hollywood 5.
Philadelphia (N.) 5, Boston (N.) 1.
Philadelphia (A.) 9, Montreal 8.
Washington 11, New Orleans 2.

College Track Result

Springfield 66, Wesleyan 47.

Milwaukee Team Leading Bowlers

Baumgarten Is Elected Secretary of American Bowling Congress

American Bowling Congress Leaders
Five-Man Teams

Team and City	Pins
Rexolas, Milwaukee	2892
Canadian Reserve Malt, Syracuse	2891
Reigers Plumbers, Cincinnati	2849
Falcaro's Recreations, Flushing	2838
Capitol, New York	2778

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 18—After taking first place in the early shift, eastern bowlers bowed to the middle West for the top position in last night's five-man events in the American Bowling Congress. An overflow crowd of more than 4000 spectators taxed the capacity of the Coliseum for the first time since the tournament began March 9. Star teams from Buffalo, Chicago, Rochester, Detroit, Syracuse and Cincinnati are scheduled for tonight's program and another change in the standings is expected to result.

The Rexolas of Milwaukee gained first place last night with a total count was 2838. Previously Falcaro's Flushing Recreations, New York, held the top position. Their total count was 2838. The Canadian Reserve Malt Team of Syracuse rolled into second place in the last shift of bowling. They turned in a score of 2891, only one point below the Rexola quintet. Reigers Plumbers of Cincinnati landed third place with a total score of 2849.

At yesterday afternoon's annual convention Peoria, Ill., was awarded the 1934 A. B. C. tourney. Charles Koch of Cleveland was elected president of the organization and Elmer Baumgarten of Chicago was chosen as permanent secretary.

Maureen Orcutt Wins Final

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 18 (AP)—Shooting sub-par golf all the way, Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., yesterday won the Augusta women's invitation golf tournament from Mrs. Opal S. Hill, 2 and 1, and squared with her Kansas City opponent for a defeat in this event a year ago. It was the first major victory of the year for the New Jersey star, one of the ranking players of the nation, and also enabled her to even with Mrs. Hill for a defeat she received earlier in the season in Florida. Outdriving the westerner, 30 to 40 yards on every hole, Miss Orcutt also matched the splendid short game of the Kansas City veteran.

Princeton Elects Fairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 18—Roy Kenneth Fairman '34 has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity basketball game for next year. His home is in Syracuse, N. Y., and he has played forward on the varsity during the past two years. John E. Seibert '34, individual high scorer in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League during the past season, was awarded the B. Franklin Bunn Trophy. Six major "Ps" were awarded the following members of the 1932-33 team: R. K. Fairman '34, P. C. Fortune '33, J. L. Grebauskas '35, G. W. Helm '33, K. H. Larsen '34 and J. K. Seibert '34.

British Sports Letter

"All In" Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Eng.

THIS is the authentic story of Ashbourne's Shrovetide football game, written by one of the winning 1933 team to immortalize the heroic battlings of the other 439. Or 440 if we include Grandma. These are unreliable figures. But then so was Grandma—especially at the Almshouse wall, where the day was won and lost. She waved her umbrella menacingly at the writer. "Art 'Down'ard'?" she inquired. "Absolutely," came the breathless reply. "Well, get in and rough 'em." And, as if to illustrate, the dear old lady leaped into the fray, umbrella and all. Unfortunately, there was just then a movement which, in Rugby football parlance, would be called a "wheel" and Grandma had to scuttle back to the pavement for safety, closely followed by a heavyweight Guardsman with spurs on his boots, a bus conductor in semi-regalia, an inverted schoolboy, and a florid gentleman with a bowler (or Derby) hat jammed hard over one ear.

It must not be thought that these people are characters of fiction. Far from it. They were there, along with all the others, on and off, in and out, chiefly out, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 8:30 at night when Jim Allsop, pride of the "Down'ards," goaled the ball by the waterwheel of Clifton Mill. In fact, by tea-time, we "Down'ards" had come to know each other well enough to exchange greetings up against barricaded shop-fronts, automobile radiators, iron railings, or coal trucks in the Railway Goods Yard. For were we not all of one cause, with the "Up'ards" as a common enemy?

Henmore River Dividing Line

The dividing line between one sort of Ashbournian and the other is the swift-running Henmore River, which has great significance in the tactics of the game. If you reside one side of it you are a "Down'ard," if the other an "Up'ard." If you are found midway between these two regions during the great struggle, that is everybody's fun. The goals are water wheels on this stream, at Sturston Mill and Clifton Mill, and by water they are three miles apart. By land, on the route selected this year, they were about 30 miles apart—up and down the High Street, over the fields and back again, in and out of the Goods Yard, and clean through several rail fences.

For this quaint survival of primitive, "all in" football, played each Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday in the Februarys of centuries beyond counting, there are no rules, no regulation as to numbers, and the technique of play is simple. Either the ball is "tight" (in a "hug" is the local expression) or it is "loose." What happens in each case can easily be imagined. There is a dense bunch, concealing the battered ball beneath a cloud of steam, or there is a wild scurry, with the cork-stuffed leather kicked from foot to foot or thrown from hand to hand. By misadventure it is also kicked from foot to nose and thrown from hand to ear. Participants are in the game, or else they are out of it. Getting in is very easy compared with getting out, and for real dyed-in-the-wool Ashbournians keeping out is an impossibility. Year after year, senior members of the community—Grandma is a striking example—make resolutions to hold merely a watching brief; but they see their team in a tight corner, wedged, perhaps, in somebody's front door, and the flood of golden memories carries them back to an attempt to add those little touches which, in the aggregate, may mean so much.

Began in Shaw Croft

The proceedings commence in Shaw Croft, a meadow halfway between the two goals. There all the mobile inhabitants, young and old, men, women and children, gather round the distinguished personage who is going to perform the ceremony of "turning up" the ball—this year the honor fell upon Capt. G. Evan Baillie of Ashford Hall, a bluff and hearty sportsman—and they prelude their activities by singing, without musical accompaniment, "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King." This early introduction of what are normally valedictory items is a reminder, perhaps, that there was a time when the Shrovetide game, as played today, would have seemed quite dainty. The ball, painted gayly in green, gold and red, spins upward into the air, and as it descends things begin to happen with unbelievable rapidity.

This year, the "Up'ards" dominated the early exchanges, and succeeded in pushing their opponents across two snow-mantled fields. After several people had been immersed in a half-frozen pond, the ball went free, and when it was in a "hug" again, the "Down'ards" regained all the ground that they had lost. Having failed to ditch the ball in the Henmore at one spot, they executed a great push down the main street, in order to make a fresh approach to the water. The battle raged, stationary, outside a most inviting café (protected by boarding, head-high), and then there was a wild burst over the bridge. Twenty or so "Down'ards" were concerned in this masterly maneuver, and there was no stopping them until some nameless hero emerged from beneath a truck in the Goods Yard and courageously fell on the ball. "Up'ards" rallied to their gallant comrade's assistance, and the advance was checked. Then the ball went up a steep hill, down an equally steep flight of steps, and out onto the road again by the almshouses.

Here the strength of the contending forces was so even that progress either way seemed out of the question. To beguile the time, the rivals joined in song. At last, shortly after the appearance of Grandma, as mentioned, the "Down'ards" set the opposition moving, moving, moving, at last running, and the triumphant progress lay through the Goods Yard (once again) and along the highway to the distant goal, with the "Up'ards" disputing every inch of the way and the "young 'uns" throwing snowballs, as they had been doing all the time. Then such jubilations as there ought to be, "after a great and glorious victoree."

Jack Medica Makes New Swimming Mark

By the Associated Press

Vancouver, B. C., March 18

JACK MEDICA, Seattle aquatic star, cut the world's 400-meter freestyle swimming record to 4m. 42 2-5s. here last night. He clipped 4 3-5s. from the record of 4m. 47s. set in 1931 in Paris, France, by Jean Taris. The swimmer was timed by four official watches.

Coach Ray Daughters, Medica's manager, said they would leave next Saturday for New York, to take part in the national indoor championships.

Open Tennis Idea Is Given Setback

Delegates in Paris Express Disapproval--Vines Would Refuse to Compete

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—Delegates to the International Tennis Federation, meeting yesterday in annual session, were almost unanimous in expressing disapproval of the open tennis tournament authorized by the United States Lawn Tennis Association this year.

The question was not on the agenda and was not discussed officially but the delegates in the corridors gave their opinions as against letting down the bars to the professionals.

Uruguay was admitted to membership in the federation and a proposal from Austria that tennis played on skis be recognized was rejected. The delegates voted that the latter suggestion would not be tennis.

PASADENA, Calif., March 18 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion, said yesterday he had changed his opinion after a study of the United States open tennis championship idea and is opposed to it. He said he would not participate in the tournament which the United States Lawn Tennis Association is considering.

"When I first returned from Australia," Vines said, "I was inclined to believe the plan would work, but after a study, I am opposed to it and I will not compete."

Maple Leafs Recall Sands

TORONTO, March 18 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League have recalled Charlie Sands, husky right-winger who joined the club last year just before the Stanley Cup playoffs, from their Syracuse International League "farm" to replace Irvin Bailey, who will be out of action for the rest of the year. Sands has been "on loan" to Syracuse and was ruled eligible for recall by Frank Calder, league president.

Walter Spence's Work Features

Rutgers Swimmer Qualifies for Finals in Three Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 18—The twenty-seventh annual individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association got under way here yesterday in the University of Pennsylvania pool, with Walter Spence '34 of Rutgers taking high honors. Instead of defending the 440-yard freestyle and 300-yard medley titles he won last year, Spence elected to compete in the shorter freestyle events, swimming his way to the finals over the 50, 100 and 220-yard distances.

Two Hutchinson pool records were broken during yesterday's trials. Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S of Yale, record holder in the 200-yard breaststroke, swam that event in 2m. 31.8s., two seconds faster than the old mark. M. E. Staples '34 of Columbia swam the 50-yard freestyle in 23.6s., four-tenths of a second better than the former record.

Three Harvard athletes qualified for the finals today. Robert D. Fallon '33, Crimson captain during the past season, made a place for himself in the 50-yard freestyle finals. Benton S. Wood '33 stroked his way to the 440-yard freestyle final to keep Harvard in the running in that event, while Edward E. Stowell '34 placed in the 150-yard backstroke. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle
(Two in Each Heat Qualify for Semifinals)
Preliminary Heats

First Heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; G. F. Groff '35, Penn, second. Time—24.6s.

Second Heat—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; W. W. Jackson '34, Lehigh, second. Time—24.6s.

Third Heat—R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard; L. C. Wimmer '33, Columbia, second. Time—25s.

Fourth Heat—Won by T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers; J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton, second. Time—24.9s.

Fifth Heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy; B. A. Towl Jr. '34, Colgate; second. Time—23.8s. (New pool record.)

Semifinals
(First three qualify for finals)

First heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard, second; Euegen Jennings '35, Columbia, third. Time—24.2s.

Second heat—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy; J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton, second; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, third. Time—23.8s.

300-Yard Medley
Preliminary Heats
(Fastest times to qualify)

First heat—Won by T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, 3m. 56.4s.; J. A. Hanff Jr. '35, Penn., second (failed to qualify).

Second heat—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr '35, Rutgers, 3m. 55.2s.; E. D. Weeks '34, Penn., second, 3m. 55.6s.

Third heat—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale, 3m. 55.5s.; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., second, 3m. 55.9s.

Fancy Diving
Trials
(Six highest scores qualify for finals)

Won by S. N. Loud '34, Yale, 102.31; H. K. Stokes Jr. '35, Princeton, second, 102.26; David McCampnell '33, Naval Academy, third, 89.28; W. W. Nigen '34, New York University, fourth, 86.13; H. P. Buckingham '35, Yale, fifth, 82.58; B. E. Eynon '34, Penn., sixth, 82.56.

440-Yard Freestyle
Preliminary Heats
(Five fastest times qualify for finals.)

First Heat—Won by H. A. Breed '33, Princeton, 5m. 17.6s.; W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale, second (failed to qualify).

Second Heat—Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, 5m. 11.4s.; A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, second, 5m. 12.6s.; B. S. Wood '33, Harvard, third, 5m. 16s.; U. B. Grannis Jr. '35, Princeton, fourth, 5m. 20s.

100-Yard Freestyle
Preliminary Heats
(First two qualify for finals.)

First Heat—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; J. D. Stevens '35, Naval Academy, second. Time—55.8s.

Second Heat—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, second. Time—55.6s.

Third Heat—Won by R. D. Fallon '33, Harvard; W. V. Thomas '34, Princeton, second. Time—56.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. T. L. Nicholson '33, Princeton; Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia, second. Time—54.8s.

Fifth Heat—Won by E. P. Parker '34, Harvard; R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Naval Academy, second. Time—57.1s.

200-Yard Breaststroke
Preliminary Heats
(Five fastest times qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, 2m. 37s.; E. D. Weeks '34, Penn., second (failed to qualify).

Second Heat—Won by W. L. Sabell Jr. 34, Yale, 2m. 31.8s.; R. A. West '33, Princeton, second, 2m. 35.8s.; G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn., third, 2m. 37.4s.; Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y., fourth, 2m. 41.9s.

220-Yard Freestyle
Preliminary Heats
(Five fastest times to qualify for finals)

First Heat—Won by A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale, 2m. 18.8s.; Walter Spence '34, Rutgers, second, 2m. 19.2s.; J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton, third, 2m. 19.5s.

Second Heat—Won by W. W. Hyland '35, Naval Academy, 2m. 22.3s.; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, second (failed to qualify).

Third Heat—Won by N. M. Kramer '33, Rutgers, 2m. 22.2s.; H. A. Breed '33, Princeton, second (failed to qualify).

York Poloists Defeat Boston Trio by 15 to 8

TORONTO, March 18 (AP)—York Polo Club last night rode to a 15-to-8 victory over Boston Commonwealth in an International Indoor Polo League game that saw the visitors lose many scoring chances through unfamiliarity with their ponies.

York took a 4-to-1 lead in the first chukker, added to it as the game progressed, and wound up with their winning margin after two goals had been taken off on a total of four penalties.

Joe Miles Jr. led the York club's while George Clark was the best marksman Boston had, with four attacking forces with nine goals, goals. Boston lost the decision on two disputed goals, one when the light failed to register their claimed goal and another, when York's claim for a goal was upheld at the other end.

York	Boston
No. 1—Tony Smith	George Clark
No. 2—Rupert Bain	Russell Burrage
Back—Joe Miles Jr.	Robert Almy

Score—York Polo Club 15, Boston Commonwealth 8. Goals—Miles 9, Bain 6, Smith 2 for York; Clark 4, Burrage 2, Almy 2 for Boston. Penalties—York 4. Referee—Maj. G. T. Dayford.

Kentucky-Wesleyan Elects

WINCHESTER, Ky., March 18 (AP)—Earl Curry '34 of Lexington, guard on the Kentucky-Wesleyan basketball team, was elected captain at the annual banquet here to succeed Austin Denton '33. Sweaters were awarded to seven players by Coach George Ditto.

Vance Signs Contract

BRADENTON, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Dazzy Vance, pitcher obtained from the Brooklyn Dodgers in a recent deal, yesterday signed a one-year contract with the St. Louis Cardinals following a conference with Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis team.

Washington Elects Lee

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18 (AP)—Harold G. Lee '34, a guard, of Bremerton, was elected captain of the 1933-34 University of Washington basketball team at the annual banquet recently.

Sutter vs. Mangin In Tennis Final

Both Come From Behind in United States Indoor Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—Francis X. Shields of New York, the tall United States international and Davis Cup player, present covered court champion of Canada, who has been within reach of several other championships in recent years, was blasted off the court in the semi-final round of the United States indoor tennis championship yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory, after he had won the first two sets against Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., who defeated Shields in the United States indoor final a year ago, also came from behind to win his semifinal-round match from Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York, a Davis Cup player who enjoyed the Wimbledon tennis title in 1931 when Shields was forced to default.

Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., won their semifinal-round doubles match yesterday from R. Berkeley Bell and Mangin, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5, and Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman of New York defeated Sidney Wood and Edward W. Burns of New York in the other semifinal doubles played yesterday. This match also went to five sets, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5.

For the first two sets of the Sutter-Shields match it looked as though Sutter was going out of the tournament in straight sets, for the Southerner was held almost helpless against the devastating service of the New Yorker. When Sutter did manage to return service Shields was usually able to smash the soft return for easy points. But during all this Sutter was cooly waiting his chance, which came in the third set when the Southerner took his own service in the opening game, broke through in the second and won his own delivery again to make it 3—0. Sutter went on to win the next two games for a long lead, 5—0. Here Shields made a strong rally and won three games before Sutter took the set at 6—3. Shields' hitting was not as heavy, probably due to the fast pace he set in the opening sets. For the remainder of the battle Sutter held the upper hand, using an overhead game to advantage and also getting over some service aces of his own. The score of the match: 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

The Mangin-Wood battle went to four sets. Wood won the first at 11—9, but Mangin forced Wood into errors in the remaining sets and won them by 6—2, 6—4, 6—4 scores. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championships
Singles—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman, New York, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Edward W. Burns, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5.

Lehigh's Wrestling Crown Is Threatened

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Lehigh University's eastern intercollegiate wrestling crown is threatened.

The University of Pennsylvanians, pre-tournament favorites and unbeaten in dual meet competition this year, last night qualified only three men for the finals, as against four for a surprisingly powerful Princeton team. Yale and Penn State also qualified three men, Pennsylvania two, and Cornell one. Columbia, also unbeaten in dual meets, failed to send a single grappler into the championship rounds.

Although trailing Princeton in the number of men qualified, Lehigh held a slight margin in points scored, on falls, toward the team championship. The defending title-holders amassed five points against four for Yale, three for Princeton, and one each for Penn State and Cornell.

Lehigh met with unexpected setbacks in the 118 and 135-pound classes. F. Garrett Richter '34 of Princeton won a referee's decision over Milo D. Meixell '34 of Lehigh in the lighter division, while Max Hurwitz '35 of Cornell eliminated Marcel K. Peck '34 of Lehigh in the lightweight competition.

Four 1932 champions reached the final round, although only Henry T. Snowdon '34 of Yale, in the unlimited class, is wrestling in the same division. Robert H. Dalling '34 of Lehigh, last year's 118-pound class winner; Capt. Ben L. Bishop '34, 145-pound champion, also from Lehigh, and A. Kenneth Mann '33 of Pennsylvania, 165-pound king, each is competing in the next heavier division.

The final round pairings:

118 Pounds—Robert E. Eilstrom, Penn State, vs. F. Garrett Richter, Princeton.

126 Pounds—Robert H. Dalling, Lehigh, vs. Peter D. Valas, Yale.

135 Pounds—Harold Rosenberg, Penn State, vs. Max Hurwitz, Cornell.

145 pounds—Ferdinand Haase Jr., Yale, vs. J. A. Gregory Jr., Princeton.

155 pounds—Ben L. Bishop, Lehigh, vs. Russell H. Hooker, Princeton.

165 pounds—Marcel K. Peck, Lehigh, vs. B. Clay Lee, Penn.

175 pounds—A. Kenneth Mann, Penn., vs. Charles H. Classen, Princeton.

Unlimited—Henry T. Snowdon, Yale, vs. Cylde H. Cole, Penn State.

Coaches Clubs Meet

Twenty-two members of the Harvard Coaches Club went to New Haven today for a joint meeting with the Yale Coaches Club. This is the first of an annual series of meetings between the two organizations, the details of which have been arranged by James L. Knox, president of the Harvard Coaches Club, and Paul Barnett, president of the Yale Coaches Club. The Harvard coaches made the trip to New Haven by automobile, and are the guests of the Yale coaches at dinner at the Yale Club tonight. They will stay at the Ray Tompkins House, returning to Boston tomorrow.

Stuart Wins Golf Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 18 (AP)—Mark Stuart of New York yesterday won the golf championship of Bermuda, defeating Douglas Dodge of Farmington, Conn., holder of the title nine years ago, 3 and 2, in the final 36-hole match. Stuart succeeds George Voigt of Washington, D. C., who did not defend his title.

College Basketball Result

Pittsburgh 38, Carnegie Tech 31.

Ruling on Legality of Scrip Is Eagerly Awaited by Many

Federal Department of Commerce Expected to Make Some Reply to Inquiries That Have Come From Many Quarters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Is scrip legal? Perhaps the Department of Commerce, which has begun an informal inquiry into the subject, in response to suggestions that scrip may be contrary to strict interpretations of the law, soon will offer some solution. Considerable difference of opinion still exists, however, and the complexities of the problem have tended to delay any official statement.

Three main forms of scrip are involved here: the scrip used in barter, that used in the form of tax warrants for paying municipal salaries, and stamped-scrip, used to speed up buying. These, it is pointed out, should not be confused with the proposed clearing house certificates, which would be practically the same as regular government money.

In barter the scrip usually represents some commodity like a load of hay or bag of potatoes, brought in for direct exchange and deposited in a central warehouse. This scrip is really a warehouse receipt. Scrip also is issued and circulated in return for labor or service, in which case it usually represents nothing but this labor or service. In neither instance is it backed by money.

Carries No Interest

That form used for salaries in municipalities which are unable to obtain sufficient cash represents actual money to be collected in taxes at some later date and may be redeemed in cash at a specified date. This scrip differs from the common tax warrant or tax bill sold usually to banks at interest in that usually no interest is paid and it is meant for circulation as money.

Stamped scrip is issued by business organizations or municipalities for the purpose of speeding up buying. One-, two-, or three-cent stamps are affixed to the scrip at regular intervals, or at the time of each transaction, and the scrip is backed according to the value of these stamps, the money received through the sale of which goes into a reserve fund for the final redemption of the scrip. This scrip, therefore, is backed by "real" money.

That this scrip is money seems indisputable in view of the definition in Webster's New International Dictionary, which says that money is "any written or stamped promise or certificate . . . which passes currently from hand to hand as a means of payment."

What Constitution Provides

Scrip is merely an indication of indebtedness, either in money, commodities, labor or service, or a promise to pay, just as is a bank check or any form of private note or obligation. In fact, many argue, any piece of paper denoting a claim to something of value, if it is negotiable, is money.

The Constitution provides in Section 8 of Article 1 that Congress shall have the power "to coin money," and "regulate the value thereof," and "to borrow money on the credit of the United States." Section 10 of that article says that "no state shall emit bills of credit," or "make anything but gold and silver coins a tender in payment of debts."

The defenders of scrip point out that the word "coin" instead of "issue" is used, and that the only provision for paper currency is in the right to borrow money. Specific provision for the various forms of currency is contained in innumerable acts subsequently passed, involving mainly the authorization of loans for which notes were issued. Those who question the legality of scrip note that the issuance of the bank holiday clearing house certificates which would have been backed by the "real" money temporarily tied up in closed banks was forbidden without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No satisfactory explanation of this apparent federal control over scrip is available, except that such "money" purporting to have government backing and sanction, naturally would be invalid without specific authority.

Notes Often Pass Current

Individuals and individual businesses have issued scrip, usually in the form of a negotiable promissory note. Anyone may write a note promising to pay someone else a stated sum at any time, it is argued, and this piece of paper, unless it specifies that the payment is to be made to a particular person, may circulate and act as money as confidence in the sponsor is maintained. It is emphasized again that acceptance of such scrip is not compulsory in any kind of transaction.

In other words scrip, its defenders say, is an indication of an obligation on the part of the maker or issuer and the value, first set by the maker and stated on the face of the certificate, actually is determined by confidence to a much greater degree than is the regular government currency.

Although as long as confidence in its value is maintained scrip may be used in payment for any article in the ordinary course of business, it of course would not be accepted in payment for gold, and probably not for stamps or government securities. Some banks in the West, however, accept it for deposit.

The widespread use of scrip in some form is indicated by the fact that more than 300 barter organizations and 100 organized unemployed groups, trade bodies and municipalities are listed by the Commerce Department as having employed it. Some see in the wide use of scrip a possible influence on the whole money system, and in particular the system of interest charges involved in the loaning and building up of credit over "real" money bases.

Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m. Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Pecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:30 Reports; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:00 "Barn Dance."
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor; Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.
10:15 Springfield Republican news.
10:30 Advertising Federation of America Program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 Reports; sport review.
11:00 NBC, Special Concert: Queena Mario; Gladys Swarthout; Mario Chamlee; Frank Chapman; orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-308m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavad; Irish tenor.
5:45 "Seketary Hawkins," sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Popular studio soloist.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Ference Farago, Hungarian baritone.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, disease.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Organ recital.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Cleveland High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra; Gus Van; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS and local dance music.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
7:45 Dramatized program.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs Institute; talk.
10:45 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—National Sojourners talk
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, "America's Grub Street."
6:15 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 Walter Smith's Band.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 Talk, "Getting the News."
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo game, Commonwealth Armory.
10:30-12:00 Dance music.

For Sunday

**WBZ and WBZA,

Irish Trade Drops In Economic War With Great Britain

Decrease in Business Set at £18,000,000 by Official Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A decrease of £18,000,000 in the foreign trade of the Irish Free State in 1932 is disclosed here in the official statistics for the year.

Imports are down £7,884,576 and exports £10,134,413 compared with 1931 and there is an increase of £2,249,837 in the visible adverse balance of trade, which for 1932 stood at £15,636,418. The total imports stood at £42,527,901 compared with £50,457,477 in 1931. Exports were £26,936,483 as against £37,070,896.

In spite of the economic "war" between the Free State and Great Britain, 76.6 per cent of the imports and 96.2 per cent of the exports were from, or to, Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Mainly because of the "war," exports of cattle fell away in value by one-third, of sheep by about one-half, of horses about one-third. For pigs, the decrease was from £2,185,898 to £982,839.

Against this last figure, however, has to be set the fact that imports of bacon and hams fell from £1,304,901 in 1931 to £489,184 last year. It can be assumed, therefore, that the pig breeder made up a considerable amount of his lost overseas trade by increased sales at home. On balance, his total loss of trade appears to have been about £400,000.

The vicissitudes of the Ford tractor factory at Cork were illustrated by a fall of £51,000 in the value of tractors exported. The total exported during the year was 2785, valued at £291,524. No machines were exported in December.

In imports, the biggest declines are registered by clothing material and tea on both of which there is now a considerable duty. Butter imports have fallen by £50,000, indicating that part at least of the butter formerly sent to England is now being consumed at home.

Wheat imports rose by about £350,000 but this is unlikely to happen again in view of Mr. de Valera's decision to make the Free State grow its own grain. Coal imports are down nearly £350,000. Almost the whole of this loss falls on the Welsh mines and is attributable to the economic "war."

Restaurant Trade Divided on Question Of Selling Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 18—In spite of wet claims that restaurant owners look to the return of beer as an increased source of revenue, less than half of the members of the National Restaurant Association who answered a questionnaire on this subject actually plan to sell beer if it is made legal. This announcement was made by the association in a statement issued this week in which it was added that even a smaller number, or less than one-fourth of them, favor the distribution of stronger liquors through restaurants and dining rooms.

Only 48 per cent of the members who replied to the survey expect to sell either beer or wine if the prohibition laws are changed, the statement said, while 43 per cent expressed the opinion that even beer and wine should be restricted in sales to warehouses or grocery stores and not be consumed where purchased. As to the "harder" liquors a much larger percentage held firmly to the opinion that sales should be strictly controlled so as to prevent drinking in public places.

One of the dangers facing the restaurant industry in the return of alcoholic liquor, as foreseen by Mr. Fred A. Simonson, of Detroit, president of the association, is that some restaurants will depend on the sale of liquor for their profits and sell food either at cost or below for the sake of attracting business or to avoid the "stigma" of operating a saloon outright.

Canadian Pacific Traffic

MONTREAL, March 18—Canadian Pacific Railway's gross traffic receipts for the week ended March 14 totaled $2,011,000, compared with $2,276,000 in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of $265,000.

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He Will Plug the Leaks

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS

New Director of the Budget Expected to Slash Expenses

Washington Sees in Him Important Factor in Bringing About Mr. Roosevelt's Goal of Billion-Dollar Cut

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18—Fulfillment of President-Elect Roosevelt's campaign promise of a $1,000,000,000 slash in federal expenditures is generally foreseen here as a result of his selection of Representative Lewis W. Douglas (D.) of Arizona for the key post of Director of the Budget.

A young man—not yet 39—Mr. Douglas will take over the post, which Mr. Roosevelt considers to be of full Cabinet rank, backed by a reputation as one of the leading exponents of national economy made during the last session of Congress as a member of the special economy committee.

On his success in bringing the unwieldy budget into balance will depend very largely the success of Mr. Roosevelt's entire financial program which is predicated first and last on rigid economies and contraction of expenditures to the point where they will cease to pile up a huge deficit for future generations.

One of the very few in Congress who have openly come out in favor of substantial reductions in veterans' benefits, Mr. Douglas has already worked out preliminary plans for economies which may reduce the annual tribute as much as $400,000,000. Another source of large economies on which he intends to draw is the authorization for Mr. Roosevelt to organize the machinery of the Government. He foresees approximately $250,000,000 of reductions here.

Mr. Douglas has been studying the budget situation for over a month now with Mr. Swagar Shirley, former chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, whom Mr. Roosevelt sent here recently to canvass the budget and economy situation. Mr. Shirley sought the assistance of Mr. Douglas in drafting his preliminary reports for the President-Elect.

Lined up solidly against Mr. Douglas in his bonus fight will be the American Legion and other veteran organizations, which are preparing to resist to the last any attempt to secure federal economies at the expense even of those who never saw service in France or never incurred war-time injuries.

By background and education Mr. Douglas is a conservative and is so known among his colleagues in Congress. Born in Arizona, he took his college degree at Amherst, which was also Calvin Coolidge's Alma Mater.

His original plans were to become a mining engineer. With this in view he took a post graduate course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was about to return to the West to share in his father's mining activities when the war broke out.

Receiving a commission as lieutenant in the field artillery after a course in an officers' training camp, he served so gallantly that he was decorated by the Belgian Government and cited by Gen. John J. Pershing.

At the end of the war he sought to reacclimate himself to peace-time conditions back at Amherst where he was an instructor in history. Later he taught chemistry at the Hackley School. This second trial of teaching life was enough and he finally went west where for six years he engaged in various business and mining enterprises.

A session in the State Legislature gave him his taste for politics, and he ran for Congress in 1926 and has been returned as Arizona's lone delegate to the House ever since. His record has tended to be conservative. He worked for a tariff on copper when the last revenue revision was being drafted, and voted for the sales tax.

As an advocate of rigid economy, a balanced budget and conservative financial policies, his appointment has been particularly applauded by bankers and advocates of money stability.

Filipinos Urged To Extend Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—The Philippine Islands should be greatly benefited in many ways by the recent horticultural show. This forms the most important feature of the 1933 Carnival, a commercial and industrial fair which takes place in Manila annually. The horticultural exposition is produced under the auspices of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Science, private gardeners and florists as well as commercial firms.

Potential horticultural resources of the islands are demonstrated in this exhibit. As a part of the plan of the bureau heads, the Filipinos are taught how they may save the country more than 16,000,000 pesos that goes out annually for the purchase of rice, fruit and vegetables that can be grown in the Philippines.

Part of the Bureau of Plants exhibit is devoted to farm crops where the important rôle played by agronomy in crossing plants as a solution to farm problems is displayed. According to Dr. Toribio Vibar, in charge of the farm crops exhibition, the Philippine farmers could make millions of pesos if they could supply the American people with "casoy" or cashew nuts. The city of Chicago, according to Dr. Vibar, imports 20,000,000 pesos worth of casoy nuts annually, a market which the Filipinos will be able to supply, since the casoy tree grows abundantly in the Philippines. If the city of Chicago alone can import 20,000,000 pesos of casoy nuts, the entire United States will be able to import more than 100,000,000 pesos worth annually, it was declared.

Poll Indicates Farmers Oppose Federal Control

KANSAS CITY, March 18 (AP)—The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday that its poll of individual farmers in every county of six agricultural states showed decided sentiment against the domestic allotment plan or government attempts to control prices or production, but overwhelming demand for federal aid in refinancing mortgages.

The survey also disclosed a heavy vote against continuing the present Agricultural Marketing Act and the activities of the Federal Farm Board.

The survey was conducted in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas. Mr. W. A. Cochel, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and editor of the weekly Kansas City Star, said, "Every possible effort was made to obtain a fair expression free from any organized or unorganized influence."

Spanish Archæologists Uncover Ancient Town

ZAMORA, Spain, March 17 (AP)—The Zamora Herald said today that archæologists working on the shore of the Duero River near here had discovered the ruins of what they thought might be the ancient city of Arcubala, which was destroyed by the Carthaginian general Hannibal in 220 B. C.

Prof. Virgilio Sevillano, who has charge of the excavation work, has asked the Government to aid in further exploration.

The newspaper said that a few monuments and fragments of statuary had been found.

Hannibal, who was born in Carthage in 247 B. C., was taken by his father to Spain at the age of 9. There he was trained in the art of war. Later he assumed the command of the army and the Province of Spain.

Aircraft Value Is Emphasized In Remote Areas

Technology Writer Tells of Part Aviation Plays in Far-Away Places

Importance of aircraft in invading remote areas of the world, over which transportation by land is extremely slow and perilous, is described in an article appearing in the current issue of Technology Review, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In this article, entitled "Mining From the Air," written by Mr. John J. Rowlands, contributing editor to the Review and director of the news service at Technology, the important part which aviation is playing in both prospecting for minerals and in carrying miners and tools to, and raw products from, the mines, is outlined.

The writer describes first the work of mining gold on the island of Papua which lies in the Coral Sea north of Australia. The cost of transportation by native carriers in pack trains over jungle trails was estimated at nearly $5 a pound of pay load. Construction of a roadway, which would have to be 90 miles long, would take two years and would cost $1,000,000. The airplane has penetrated this area and represents an almost inconceivable saving.

But no country has reaped greater profits from the use of the airplane in exploration and mining than Canada, the article says. "In the discovery of mineral deposits and in their development, the Dominion has accomplished more in the last five years than in the previous 20 years." By airplane, the writer explains, "a prospector may now cover in two weeks a territory greater than he could examine by canoe or pack train in six months."

"The airplane," Mr. Rowlands explains, "has not only greatly facilitated development of the country, but it has raised the morale of the people who live far from civilization." At present, he says, "virtually all aviation activities in Canada are centered in the mining country, where quick transportation of men and materials provides brisk business for fliers." Modern heated planes, the writer says, are flying this winter over the old trails of the Hudson's Bay Company's "voyageurs," in a country which seems destined to become one of the most important mining districts in the world.

Not only have planes been used for transporting prospectors, he says, but also for maintaining contact with rangers and in fighting forest fires. They have been employed, too, in prospecting for oil and the carrying of equipment in the petroleum fields of western United States and Mexico.

Russia, he points out, already has awakened to the importance of aviation over its vast area, and is using it in aerial surveying, forest patrol, transportation of mining machinery and ore, fisheries development, whaling operations and warfare on insect pests. During the last year planes have been used in sowing grain and in providing smoke screens to protect crops from frosts.

The writer also points out the possibilities of trade between the United States and Russia, relationships permitting, which would open up a market for New York in the thriving towns of eastern Siberia. In conclusion he states that "in making use of aerial transportation in developing natural resources, the explorer and the engineer have contributed much to the progress of commercial aviation."

Aviation Gaining Fast in Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—The Philippine Islands is the latest country to become decidedly air-minded. During the past year commercial and privately owned planes have increased to a tremendous extent and with the recent inauguration of a new and frequent airplane service from Manila to Iloilo and stops en route, the Philippines may be said to be well on the way to connecting her thousands of islands by rapid transit.

On Feb. 3 the first trip of a new trimotor cabin plane opened the service of the Iloilo-Negros Air Express. It was considered an important event in the history of the Philippines and Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, his wife and many other prominent Manilans went to Iloilo by boat to be present at the elaborate inauguration ceremonies.

Daily service is now offered to Baguio and sight-seeing trips are made frequently. The 12-passenger planes of the new Iloilo-Negros Company will make trips regularly twice a week between Manila and Iloilo and special trips may be arranged at any time by the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company to any landing field in the Philippine Islands.

Polish Railways Running Week-End Sport Trains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Railway innovations such as dancing, bridge, ski party trains are being organized in Poland to attract more passengers. Cheap week-end tickets are available.

The carriages are arranged with bridge tables, and there is also one car for dancing, and a restaurant car. The skiing destination is unknown to the passengers. The journey starts at night and ends at daybreak. The railway companies are finding the new venture a profitable line.

Akron Returns to Miami

MIAMI, Fla., March 18 (AP)—The naval airship Akron rode at her mooring dock here today after completing an 81-hour round trip flight to the Panama Canal Zone. She returned last night, poked her nose downward to the dock at 7 p. m., and was tied up 14 minutes later. She will return to Lakehurst, N. J., her home port, next Thursday.

Manchu Railway Gets Its Profits Despite Fighting

Surprising Returns Shown by Chinese Eastern—Japan Owes Big Sum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Thanks to the Japanese military, the Chinese Eastern Railway accounts for 1932 show a substantial profit, contrary to all expectations, in spite of unprecedented floods in the region served by the line and extensive damage to its tracks.

The Japanese military used the railway for operations against Chinese irregulars and volunteers, guaranteeing payment for such use, and its bill amounts to 10,324,000 gold rubles (about $2,162,000), the currency in which the railway's accounts are figured. Only 10 per cent of this bill has yet been paid, but railway officials are confident the entire sum eventually will be paid.

The Manchoukuo Government has inherited generous grants to cultural enterprises which the Chinese Eastern Railway paid to the old Manchurian régime, and during 1932 2,652,000 gold rubles were turned over to schools, meteorological stations and other purposes ordinarily supported by governments.

In the face of unusual difficulties, the Soviet-Manchoukuo management of the railway during 1932 greatly improved efficiency and economy on the line, according to the annual report, reducing expenses to the point where an actual profit was possible.

While crops are not likely to be good during 1933, on account of disorders during the winter which made agricultural activity impossible, almost complete order has now been restored in North Manchuria, and 1933 should prove an average year.

The annual report, with its evidence of an actual profit for the year, came as a surprise to those who had believed heavy losses would be incurred.

Wets in Nebraska Get Two Setbacks In Repeal Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18—With the refusal of a House Standing Committee of the Nebraska Legislature to submit the proposal, a Senate file bill to repeal the state prohibition amendment, the wets have received two setbacks.

The same committee previously refused to submit a duplicate House bill. There is some doubt in the lower branch as to the ability to muster 60 affirmative votes to push the measure through even if an attempt is made to lift the Senate bill.

Mr. J. A. Brown, attorney representing the dry forces, attempted to discourage reporting out to the House the proposed submission of the state's dry amendment. He contended that it is premature to anticipate what will be done with the Eighteenth Amendment, separate and distinct from the state amendment. He urged that the national question be settled first.

Mrs. C. J. Campbell, representing the legislative committee of the Lincoln Woman's Club, said submission should come from the people by petition rather than through the Legislature. She added there was no plank in either state platform last fall touching the subject.

'Red' Forces Gaining Again in South China?

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 18 — Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's prolonged absence in the reorganization of North China has seriously affected the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi. Central Communist armies are reported to have disarmed two brigades of Nanking troops and occupied areas evacuated by General Chiang's two divisions, which he sent northward. The Communists are advancing again across the Hunan and Hupeh borders, taking advantage of the diversion of Nanking's money and troops to North China.

Cantonese armies are pushing the Communists northward, which increases the necessity of an early resumption of the campaign.

Prospects of a Japanese advance into North China are now thought unlikely.

Manchu Train Derailed

MUKDEN, Manchuria, March 18 (AP)—A freight train traveling between Changchiatun, east of the northern Jehol border, and Ssupingkai, collided with a passenger train, delayed by partial derailment, between these two places March 16, causing about 50 fatalities and a large number injured. The numerous depredations committed against railways, including the tearing up of tracks, since the Japanese military occupation of Manchuria, have been attributed to roving Chinese bands.

Hitler Swastika Flag Causes Communist Arrest

BASEL, Switzerland, March 17 (AP)—One hundred and twenty persons were arrested, including National Council Arnold and other Communist leaders, as a result of renewed rioting last midnight over the raising of the Hitler swastika flag on the Baden railroad station. The station is in German territory.

Three hundred police repeatedly charged the manifestants. They occupied and closed the doors of the People's House. Fighting broke out Tuesday at the Baden station. German Socialists were arrested in the crowd attempting to tear down the swastika emblem.

He Changed Jobs Suddenly

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

HOMER S. CUMMINGS

Friends of Attorney-General Call Him a 'Straight Shooter'

Learned to Swing Strong and Hit Hard in College Baseball, and He Strikes in Right Place—Now He's 'Pinch Hitter'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Back in 1890 or thereabouts when the Yale baseball nine started in its spring practice, there was one onlooker who turned away with a sigh and made his way doggedly to the university library. He was young Homer S. Cummings who had a yearning to make the varsity team, but who had been told that athletics were not for him.

Inside the library, with the crack of the baseball bat inaudible, he began to follow the trend of American political history from the day when George Washington urged party unity to the issues before the Government in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Later, Cummings made the team, but by that time his first interest was in the library.

The young man's study led him to see politics in relation to the fabric of the country, rather than a profession which men entered for their own gain. It gave him an outlook into the subject that set him apart in later years from the general run of politicians and carried him to such high posts in party councils as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, of which he was a member for 25 years, keynote speaker at the 1920 Democratic convention, and resolution chairman in 1924.

Selected for Philippines

His work with the party led President Roosevelt to select him for the Governor-Generalship of the Philippine Islands and then called upon him to serve at least temporarily as Attorney-General of the United States.

The present Attorney-General earned part of his way through Yale, from which he was graduated in 1891. He followed a regular academic course in political philosophy and economics with two years' study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. His long hours in the library had awakened his interest in current affairs and he became a public worker soon after graduation, aligning himself with the Democratic Party, because, he said, his parents were Democrats. In a few years, he received the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State of Connecticut, thus gaining recognition in his own state early.

Stamford, Conn., has primarily a residential population which commutes with New York for business. Mr. Cummings, however, established both his home and his business there. Chicago was his native city, but his family were New Englanders from the Green Mountain region of Vermont, and it was in New England that the young lawyer chose to settle. He specialized in civil law and his business grew.

Clings to Stamford

Later he opened an office in New York and moved his home to Greenwich, but he still clings to his Stamford business address. Mr. Cummings has become a familiar figure in state and federal courts, has been attorney for many large firms and has often appeared before the United States Supreme Court.

Although he held the highest office on the Democratic National Committee, and was a candidate for the House and for the Senate, Mr. Cummings never succeeded in overcoming the Republican strength in this section of Connecticut. His vote was often beyond that of his ticket. For three years in succession in the beginning of the century he served as Mayor of Stamford.

In his college days, Mr. Cummings had a warm spot in his heart for the Yale Debating Society. He went at debating seriously and it was with real pleasure and a sense of achievement that he took part in the first Yale-Harvard debate. The subject was "Shall the Government Own the Railroads?"

In later years he has been much in demand as a speaker on current affairs. When he was running for the Senate in 1918, Mr. Cummings instituted a debate with his opponent. The platform was arranged in true debating style, with the two candidates on opposite sides. Crowds thronged the meeting, which was said to be reminiscent of the debates of Lincoln and Douglas.

Keynoter at San Francisco

The climax to this side of Mr. Cummings' career came in 1920 when he was selected as keynote speaker of the Democratic convention in San Francisco. His oration was an elaborate exposition of the war-time record of the Democratic Party, a panygeric of Woodrow Wilson and a stanch defense of the League of Nations. Mr. Cummings was mentioned as a possible nominee for President that year but the convention finally nominated Mr. James M. Cox, then Governor of Ohio. As chairman of the Democratic Committee in 1919-20, Mr. Cummings laid pre-campaign plans, but again he was fighting against odds, for even before he took the position, the tide was swinging back toward the Republicans.

Steadily, Mr. Cummings has risen in the legal profession. From corporation counsel of Stamford and legal representative of Fairfield County, he became a prominent member of the New York bar and was recently chairman of the committee on state prison conditions in Connecticut. Now he has attained for a short period, at least, one of the highest legal positions in the United States—that of Attorney-General.

More than six feet tall, Mr. Cummings has a reputation among his friends as an "able citizen" and a "straight-shooter." He has always been in sympathy with the liberal ideals which he supported along with Woodrow Wilson.

Just how long Mr. Cummings will remain at the head of the Department of Justice, no one knows—except perhaps Mr. Roosevelt. Others are being mentioned to relieve him. The attorney-generalship is his kind of a job and he is in no hurry to give it up.

Out in the Philippines, the natives, who are used to a political appointee for their Governor, have expressed their intention of judging him on the merit of his work when he comes out there. An able liberal lawyer and a student of the politics of all kinds of people, Mr. Cummings is destined to fill an important niche in the new Administration in either of these posts.

Germany Bars Walter From Orchestra Podium

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—Mr. Bruno Walter, who recently returned from the United States where this winter he conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, was reported today barred by Government officials for the second time from conducting a concert here.

The Vossische Zeitung said he will not be permitted to conduct the concert Monday for the American singer, Dusolina Gianni. A Leipzig dispatch said the Jewish conductor was not permitted to direct a concert there last night.

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Trotzky Foresees America Rising In Money Power

Russian Exile Points Out Alleged Weaknesses in Financial House

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ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 17—The United States will emerge from the present crisis more the master of world capital than ever, believes Mr. Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian revolutionary leader, but he foresees no happy world for the master to command.

From his place of exile on Prinkipo Island, near here, whence he watches world movements, Mr. Trotzky gave the Associated Press his forecast for America.

"You ask my opinion of the 'dollar' crisis," he said in French. "Considered technically this crisis will soon be over. From the broader aspect the question needs a serious examination beyond the scope of an interview.

"Briefly, I can say that since 1917 I often affirmed that world capital would develop under the increasing hegemony of the United States, especially under the hegemony of the dollar over the British sterling. American capitalism's four years' crisis and especially the bank crises of 1931 and 1933, though important in themselves, do not check American capital's increasing hegemony, but rather are part of that increase.

Structure of Mixed Type

"America's excessive and precipitate growth gave the country's economic structure a mixed character—inheritances from the backwoods state, with the mingling of human strength's greatest conquests. The banking system especially evinces this contradiction.

"American capital became a world factor nevertheless, and it still leans on a scattered system of provincial banks, recalling the epoch of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' When the organism weakens from lack of nourishment, all its faults and sickness come to the surface.

"When America's economic organism weakened under the world crisis influence, the obsolete character of its banking system was sharply revealed. The result of the two bank crises will undoubtedly be a grandiose centralization of the banking system ultimately, merely reinforcing United States financial hegemony.

Position of France

"On the contrary, France, for instance, with the franc reduced one-fifth, will more than ever learn the difficulty of preserving its provincial system from the torrents of world economy. I do not wish to intimate that a calm and regular development is assured the United States after surmounting the actual dollar crisis, the second bank crisis and even the whole present industrial crisis. No. If it is difficult to depend on 2000 unstable little banks it is no less difficult to depend on several thousand unstable political and economic organizations of Europe, South America and Asia.

"American hegemony's future inevitable growth will signify nothing but this—the penetration of all our planet's contradictions and diseases into American capital foundations.

"It is sufficient to cite two facts: First, Japanese banditry's attack on China, which inaugurates a whole series of Far Eastern wars; second, Hitler's arrival of power which promises a year's civil war and inevitable international shocks. "But this perspective is beyond the limits of your question."

Intourist Office Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — "Intourist" of Moscow, the Soviet Government travel promotion bureau, has opened Pacific coast headquarters here. The branch has been in Los Angeles for two years.

Lucretia Allen
Pomegranate Cleansing Cream
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Progress In Education

The Worth of Honest Praise

Making the Boy's Virtues More Convincing Than His Faults

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I DECLARE, I'm at my wits' ends. I've scolded and scolded him, but it doesn't seem to do a bit of good. I don't know what's going to become of the boy."

During more than a quarter of a century of teaching I have listened times without number to outbursts of this sort from anxious parents.

No backward or errant child, it is safe to say, was ever caused to mend his ways by blame. Blame is negative, utterly devoid of upbuilding elements. To tell a boy that he is wrong, all wrong, going from bad to worse, and that nothing can be expected from him, is exactly the way to make the dismal prophecy come true. It stifles the things that he needs most of all to have strengthened—hope, initiative and self-respect. It makes him sullen, intractable and rebellious.

But praise! That is the warm sunshine of courage and faith in one's self. However disheartening the case may appear at the outset, we may be certain that the seeds of courage and self-respect are always present, to be found by the understanding and sympathetic parent with his searchlight of praise.

Familiar to the Teacher

The experience of every teacher is replete with instances of the futility of blame and the constructive powers of praise—praise which first admits faults squarely and candidly, and then, having done so, shows the other, hopeful, side of the picture even more convincingly.

A lad in one of my classes had been gradually slipping back in his work, at first only slightly, then more seriously. I knew that he was a boy of more than average ability and I was puzzled to account for his down-turn. Not till his mother visited the school and I discovered that not only she, but the father and two older sisters had all been endeavoring to spur him upward by scolding him separately and in concert at virtually every contact, did a light break upon me.

I prevailed on the family to promise to keep hands off. I then had a talk with the boy, in which I took occasion to praise him for everything I could think of. I dwelt on his excellence of character, his ability in athletics, his general intelligence, his dutifulness to his parents, his essential good mind, his common sense and dependability. I did not attempt to minimize the seriousness of his scholastic slump. It was bad and I said it was bad, and furthermore, that it was nothing short of ridiculous for one of his fundamental ability and manliness to harbor any such thought as that he was unable to cope with the situation. Of course he could, and would correct it—only, as he would realize, there was no more time to waste. It must be gripped at once. I knew that he could do it, and I knew that he would.

A Father Who Saw Through

Another lad, the son of an acquaintance, had the fault of heedlessness and undependability rather distressingly developed. He would forget to do errands as he had promised, arrive late at appointments, leave his home lessons till he had insufficient time to attend to them properly, etc., etc. Mother was almost at the end of her hope. The circle of observant relatives had put John down as lost. And he knew it. Subtlely as the aroma from unseen rubbish piles, the ill-scented odors of blame and condemnation smote John from every side and pressed him down.

But, fortunately for John, he had an understanding father. In the frequent heart-to-heart talks which the two had together, praise was in the words of that father's mouth, faith in the thoughts that prompted the words.

Praise for the boy's manliness in admitting his faults, for his truthfulness, for his unquestionable abilities in many directions, for the growing maturity of his sober judgment and straight thinking that he showed when he applied himself to a problem.

And it was in the light of a problem and a task long neglected by a strong man, but one at which he would not fail when once he tackled it, that the father presented the matter of his shortcomings to his son. "You are too good a boy—you have too much common sense and general ability to keep on doing these things any longer. You see what the matter is, you know that you cannot afford not to take care of it, you know that you have the character to correct these faults as soon as you make up your mind so—so, of course, you will," was the substance of the father's position. He was making his boy feel his worth, not his futility. Making him conscious of his strength, instead of making him believe in his weaknesses. Giving him courage and faith and the will to do, instead of discouragement. And the ultimate result was exactly what, in his intelligence and wisdom, he had known it would be.

Have you in mind a child with so many faults that there seems to be nowhere to start—nothing to praise? You have not searched faithfully enough. Somewhere, deep in his or her heart, there is one thing, at least which that child does well, because of which he is proud. There is your starting place. Nourish that pride, cultivate it, water it and shine on it with praise, use it as the foundation stone on which to build. For out of pride which is justified by achievement grow faith and hope and the will to do—the realization not of weakness, but of strength.

Full Benefit From Chores

Facing the Unpleasant Task

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHILD may dislike a particular chore he is asked to do. This was true of 10-year-old Mary who had been asked to help regularly for a few weeks with the evening dishes. Her mother hoped that by giving her this task she would learn to do the work well and also that she would come to see how much real help she could give in the home, since there was a baby who needed part of the mother's attention at that hour.

The child's dislike for the work, however, seemed to be preventing her from realizing the very benefit that her mother wished her to gain from it. After trying, but with little success, to make the work seem more interesting, the mother discovered, through a little incident that happened one evening, another way of dealing with the problem.

Mary had been left to clear the table while her mother was caring for the baby. When the mother returned she found the child's attention divided between her work and an interesting game that the other children were playing in the living room.

"Do I Have To?"

"Oh, Mother," she said complainingly. "Do I have to help with the dishes? I don't like to dry dishes. I'd rather watch the game."

"So would I," replied Mother, laughing.

"You would?" exclaimed Mary in surprise. "Well, let's, then."

"All right," said Mother. "But what shall we do about the dishes? Shall we use them in the morning as they are?"

Mary looked doubtful, but after a moment replied, "I wouldn't care if I can have my own."

"Well, you might ask Daddy and the other children if that will be all right with them."

"I don't want to," she objected. "Couldn't we use those other smaller plates for breakfast?" she offered.

"Yes," replied Mother. "Only we would have just that many more after breakfast."

"Yes, and I suppose I'd have to help with them then if I don't tonight," sighed Mary.

"Well, shall we use them as they are?" asked Mother.

"No," she answered decisively. "But couldn't we do them before breakfast?"

"If you are up in time, we could do that. I could call you a half hour earlier if you go to bed a half hour earlier tonight," suggested Mother.

"But in the morning I'd wish we had done them tonight," said Mary. "Oh, let's do them now!" she exclaimed with sudden resolve.

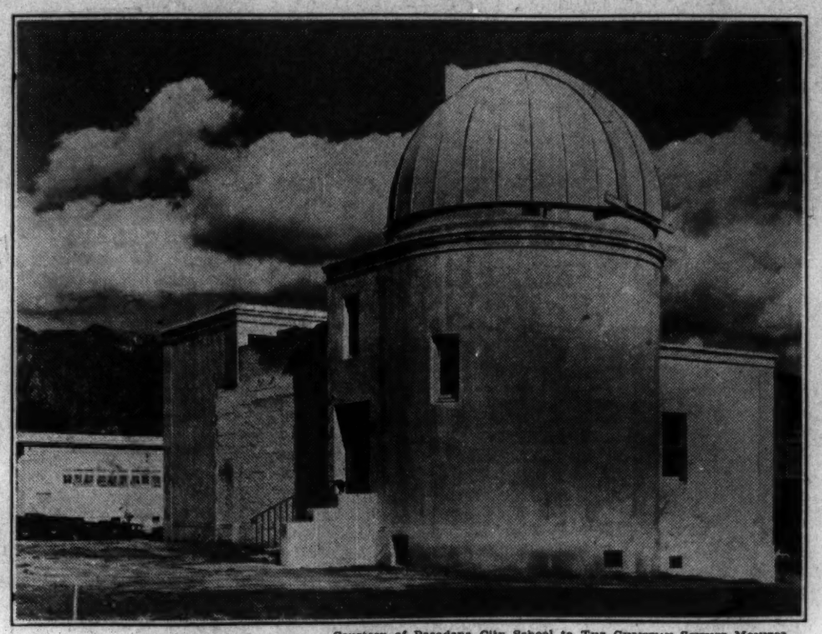
Then Mother Tells Her Side

"All right," agreed Mother. "I'd rather do them now. Often when I'm tired at night I want to leave them until morning. But if I do I come to the kitchen in the morning and find the table covered with dishes and I think, 'How I wish I had done them last night.' And then all day long I feel behind with my work."

"Yes, I see," said Mary thoughtfully. "Let's get them done in a hurry." Her whole attitude had changed and she went to work with a will.

Later, as they were finishing their work, she said, "Well, I'm glad I'm doing them now. I wouldn't want to get up early in the morning to do them. Now I'll have that half hour to play tonight. It's funny how after I've done something I do not want to do, I'm glad it's done, but at the time I don't want to do it at all. There! we're through and I'm glad we didn't leave them," she added happily.

Her mother was happy, too, happy because this little incident had shown her that by leading Mary to see the importance and necessity of the work that she disliked, she could learn to face it cheerfully. How unpleasant it would be for everyone concerned not to have clean dishes! Even a child could understand that. It was unsatisfactory, too, to try to put off a necessary task. Mary had made her own decision and she had experienced the satisfaction of doing at once a disagreeable task that she could see the need for, instead of trying to evade it or postpone it. This was only a beginning, of course, but it was a step toward learning to persist in the tasks that came to her even though she might find them unpleasant at times.



Courtesy of Pasadena City School to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Junior College Observatory in Pasadena, Calif., With Mt. Wilson, the Location of the Famous Large Observatory, in the Background.

Junior College Astronomy

Teacher Thinks Subject Deserves Greater Emphasis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

THE study of astronomy has never received an emphasis, as has botany, for instance, and the result is that it is often possible to find three persons who can identify the plants to one who can discern the planets.

Prof. Peter W. Stoner, head of the department of mathematics and astronomy at the Pasadena Junior College, doesn't find in this situation a full realization of educational aims. Why, he asks, should it be so desirable to study carefully the things of the earth and neglect, to a large extent, the things beyond the earth?

Professor Stoner's contention is that educational values associated with a study of astronomy have largely been overlooked. He has found during many years of experience with college undergraduates that important influences are cast over the development of a young student through a sympathetic understanding of the heavenly bodies.

Not only does proper knowledge of the physical universe add to one's store of information, but it is said also to greatly enlarge perspectives and to beget a humility that is useful in every human activity. "One who understands astronomy can more readily form a complete picture of human ecenomy," Professor Stoner says.

For instance, there was the promising student who could not decide upon a vocation. He was led to take the class in astronomy offered at the college, and before the year had elapsed was patiently working to become an engineer. Other similar examples are cited by this teacher as proof that interest in all forms of natural science can be developed, intensified, and coördinated by studying the astronomical bodies.

It is almost essential that astronomy be taught as a laboratory class, Professor Stoner finds. He gives his students two lectures during the week then allows them a three-hour laboratory period at night. During the freshman year the work is largely manual, consisting mainly of practice in the use of equipment and an introduction to mathematics.

The sophomore year sees the study become more mathematical, giving spherical trigonometry and solution of problems from measurements with the micrometer and other instruments. A broader study of modern astronomy then includes spectroscopy, photography, and spectral classification.

Expensive equipment is helpful but not essential to good work, the teacher says. Probably the average school in its class could not provide the excellent equipment owned by the Pasadena Junior College. Satisfactory results can be obtained, however, through the use of even a small telescope which might be constructed in the school workshop at small expense.

Asked for It

Six years ago students in this newly established college within sight of the Mount Wilson Observatory began to ask for instruction in astronomy. The requests were soon granted, and a gradual increase in general interest resulted in the erection of a model observatory last year. The building is being completed by units and has two floors.

The first floor consists of a spectroscopic laboratory, dark room, a study and library and storage rooms. The second floor consists of an open classroom and a dome for the 20-inch telescope. To the first floor will soon be added a lecture room and a transit room, and to the second floor will be added a 12-foot dome for the nine-inch telescope.

The transit room will house an astronomical transit, clock and chronograph and will be the center of all time work.

The instrument is mounted in a fork somewhat similar to the 60-inch telescope on Mount Wilson. The principal focal length is 100 inches. This is a Newtonian construction and the observation point is near the upper end of the tube. This gives magnifications of from 33 to 700 diameters and strong illumination for photographing faint objects.

A Direct Look at the Sun

The Cassegrainian effective focal length is about 400 inches and gives magnifications from 133 to 2000 diameters. The main mirror is drilled with a hole through the center so the light is brought through it and observed with a gooseneck at the lower end of the tube. This gives an image of the sun or moon about 3½ inches in diameter.

A solar eye-piece adapter containing three prisms makes it possible to observe the sun direct, since it will throw most of the light out to the side before it reaches the eye. The slow motions and clamps are electrical. A clock is the driving power for this instrument.

The mirrors are of pyrex of low expansion allowing the instrument to be used on the sun during the day and on stellar objects at night without distorting the images. The mirrors are ground to one-tenth wavelength or greater accuracy, and all material and workmanship is of the highest quality, making an excellent instrument for many types of work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE COVERS OF THE "FRIENDSHIP FOLIO"

Friendship Folios for China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE permanent value of the work of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children having been duly recognized, it is not surprising that the project, recently launched, is of wider scope than the three former "steps to good will." "Friendship folios" are to be prepared for distribution to the children of China's primary public schools on Oct. 10, China's Independence Day.

Formerly not only children in the United States participated in this gift-sending, but those in Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Alaska. This year, however, the circle has widened and from present indications it is expected that the children of Canada will share in sending folios to the 190,000 schools in the great and ancient country of the East.

Each "friendship folio" will contain a message of good will, six attractive pictures to be hung on schoolroom walls; snap-shot photographs of American children, their homes, friends and schools; colored pictures clipped from magazines and books, portraying winter and summer sports, children at work and at play, animals, boats, airplanes, flowers. These will be sent by individuals and by groups from public and private schools, churches, clubs and societies; they will leave the United States for Nanking not later than August to be delivered to the children by the Department of Education of the Republic of China.

The folio is a somewhat glorified scrapbook, made of heavy paper, in the form of a thin book: it has a pocket containing the wall pictures; on either side of the covers are lithographed messages of good will, in English and in Chinese, as may be seen by the accompanying illustration. Directions for obtaining and for sending the folios may be had by writing to the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

This method of creating good will among the "citizens of tomorrow" had its first "step in 1926-1927 when thousands of children in the United States sent dolls to attend the Japanese Doll Festival, each doll messenger bearing a passport, travel ticket and word of greeting.

More than 2,000,000 Japanese children reciprocated by sending back 54 Doll Ambassadors of Good Will, which found permanent abiding places in various museums throughout the United States. This heart-to-heart plan for children was followed by 30,000 friendship bags for the children of Mexico, where an audience of approximately 75,000 took part in the reception of the bags. Later the Mexican children sent to their new-found friends 49 large exhibits of their school art work. The third "step" in the chain of understanding was the conveying, by United States Army transports of 28,000 friendship treasure chests to boys and girls in the Philippines and 6000 to those in Porto Rico. Many thousand "thank-you" letters came across the waters to the senders of the chests full of books, toys and games.

This present-giving aspect which always interests children is by no means the chief constructive phase of the effort toward universal understanding among the youth of the world. Parents and teachers are emphatic in their testimony that vivid and permanent interest is shown by the children who get a mental picture of the land and the people to whom their gifts are to go. They read stories, sing songs, play games native to that particular land and as the days pass they gain a feeling for the distant playmate that is intimate and real. Where schools or club groups, instead of individuals are the senders, interesting programs on China, scheduled for World Good Will Day, May 18, furnish an opportunity for the public to share in the educational value of this "World for Friendly Children" plan.

IRENE ARMSTRONG.

From Trade and Early Church

Our Living Language Series—5

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Romans' occupation of Britain ended abruptly in 410 A. D. Their contact was with the original Celts, since the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes did not come over until after the Romans had left Britain. Therefore, Roman influence could not bear directly upon the Anglo-Saxon or true English speech. Yet some words are directly traceable to the Roman occupation of Britain. *Street*, *colony*, *port*, are notable examples; there are many others.

In summary: The Angles and Saxons came to the island of Britain near the end of the fifth century. This leaves an interval of at least 50 years between the end of the Roman occupation and their coming. Then, until 787, the Angles, Saxons, Jutes and the native Celts mingled, as we have seen, building up a new and combined language. As early as 787, the Danes came, bringing their Teutonic language, and adding many of their words to the then-existing English. After that, there were no invasions that affected the language, until the time of William the Conqueror, who brought the Normans to conquer England in 1066.

We have seen that these Normans were a race built up through mixture of the Danish pirate-invaders, with the Celts, Gauls, and French, of the land of Normandy. Tradition has it that in this period—between the first coming of the Danes, and the coming of William the Conqueror, teaching was going on at Oxford. So it will be seen that culture was advancing in England, though we have considered, in these articles, only those outside influences which had to do with English speech.

Although the early Roman occupation of Britain did not enrich the language, a time was to come when the English language was to be greatly enriched, from the Latin. Pope Gregory, in 596, sent the celebrated missionary, St. Augustine, with 40 monks, to convert the Britons. Their success is a matter of history. Many words, connected with church formalities, church services, and government, were added by their influence, to British speech.

These words were received into the language in a form that was crude, but usage has gradually polished them to such forms as *cup*, *apostle*, *clerk*, *man*, *preach*, *alms*, *bishop*.

Christianity served to introduce the English people to the outside world. If the Crusaders were not successful in routing the people of Moslem faith, they at least developed commerce, engaging many Britons in travel and trade, and thus introducing many new words. Most of the new words added in this way came from Latin sources, or the commercial sources just mentioned. Among them are *cheese*, *pear*, *fig*, *peach*, *pepper*, *leopard*, *lion*, *camel*, *elephant*, *pound*, *candle*, *ounce*.

NEXT WEEK—Overwhelmed by the Classics.

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The Parent

Editors of the Knothole News

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Friends:

After chuckling over the story in the Monitor of Feb. 23 entitled "Newspaper and Baby Sister Too Much for Boy Editor," I looked back over the joyous playtimes of my children and was convinced that none had proved more constructive than their little neighborhood newspaper.

It was during their high school years that these literary efforts flourished. Almost every afternoon after school, young editors tied their barking dogs to my clothes-reel in the back yard and trooped up the stairs to the bedroom editorial offices of the Knothole News. The weekly consisted of four pages of surprisingly well-arranged material. On the first page were the names of the large editorial staff, the reporters, and business manager accompanied by several intimate cartoons drawn by the artists of the neighborhood. The second page recorded the interesting happenings of the week at home and school. The third was a chronicle of the activity and progress of a neighborhood Boy Scout troop and on the last page appeared a thrilling serial written by one of the members of the staff. Poems were also included on the serial page. They were the work of an 11-year-old poetess who lived next door and were sold to the Knothole News at the rate of 5 cents per poem. The business manager demurred, saying poetry was a needless extravagance, but was overruled by the more literary editors.

The Knothole News went to press Friday afternoons amid much clatter. The fathers of the boys had contributed toward the purchase of a secondhand printing press which was installed in our basement and eventually paid for with the earnings of the paper. The subscription price was 10 cents a month or 3 cents a copy.

At first some of the personal items savored of criticism and raillery but the editors soon learned that their readers preferred good news and that their sales were larger when they printed praiseworthy events. At first there were items like this:

"John B—— will probably be a second class Scout until he is 20 years old. Hurry up, old lazybones!"

A few months later, the Scout news items were more like this:

"Albert has passed another test and will soon be adding another ribbon to Troop 99's collection. Good work, Al!"

Some aspects of the publishing business were discouraging. In despair, I was forced at one time to repaper the bedroom editorial office with wallpaper having large yellow flowers and black leaves so that the inkspots would help carry out the wallpaper motif.

But the boys literally wore out a dictionary. They learned lessons in coöperation. And one of the editors is now making rapid strides in journalism at a university; another is taking an advertising course, and one of the cartoon artists has won a scholarship in an art school.

(Mrs.) H. M. E.

* * *

Among Friends

Waterville, Maine

Dear Friends:

Although I am a grandmother I do enjoy the Parent column so much. Each day when The Monitor comes there is always a feast of good things, but on the day The Parent is a part of it I turn to it first.

As I love children and am always glad to learn of new and better ways of guiding them, I am sending this idea which helped much when bringing up our two daughters in making for harmony in the home. It was this: Never to mention any erroneous condition before breakfast. We usually found that many difficulties were banished by a warm meal, cheery talk and an atmosphere of well-being.

Another thing we found helpful was to tell always exactly how a thing was to be done in a way the children could grasp and to be sure they understood before they started doing it. We were always careful to tell the truth to them also, and insisted they do likewise. So many people think it doesn't matter what you tell children; but it does. They saw we told the truth and as a matter of course did the same.

Being a good parent is as much a job as being a good banker, teacher, or carpenter, and one learns better ways of improving one's job every day if one is interested in the work.

From the time that our children were wee, we made pals of them; in that way we knew their friends, what they did and where they went. It never was too much trouble to fill the car with their friends, a pail of clams to steam, and a basket of lunch, and go to the seashore for the day or the afternoon. At other times there were tramps through the woods, swims, and other joys.

Sometimes in the evening everyone brought instruments and played, and we older ones sat and listened; or they came to play games. Now that they are away from home we have many pleasant memories and the satisfaction that we are all good friends and that we did our best to make this possible.

(Mrs.) E. M. S.

* * *

Giving Her a Chance to Choose

Alhambra, Calif.

Dear Friends:

May I add my little bit toward the wonderful work that Parent column is doing? It is such an inspiration to read what other mothers are accomplishing and at last I feel I, too, have something to share.

Our little daughter is not yet six years old and until a few months ago was a very light eater. She would play with her food, that is, pretend to eat, and openly rebel at whatever was set before her. Mealtime was a strenuous hour and we all dreaded it. I tried every method I could think of—even to letting her leave the table and joyously giving her food when she asked. But I was disturbed and the child was frail.

One day I read an article that pointed out the fact that when children came to two years of age they often desired to assert themselves and it was a wise mother who provided the way for her child to make a choice in its actions—always, of course, making the thing the mother desired done the most attractive. This gave me an idea!

The next meal time came and the little lady ate a few bites and announced she was through. I smiled at her and asked if she thought she had eaten enough to last until the evening meal. She looked at her plate a moment and then asked if she had to eat all on her plate.

I assured her it was quite all right to leave it if she felt she could go all the afternoon without anything more, and explained that if she were not hungry enough to eat now, that of course she would not be hungry at midafternoon when she usually had some little treat.

This was such a new experience for her that it was amusing to hear the questions she asked, and my answers were all to the effect that it was entirely up to her whether she ate or not but that there would be absolutely nothing until the next meal.

She ate heartily and the little drama had to be enacted only a few times. She is much more normal physically, and thoroughly enjoys her meals. She was in rebellion to dictation. I have since used the same method necessary successfully in other things. I hope this may help others.

(Mrs.) C. T. G.

'Ole Miss' Chancellor Presents His Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

University, Miss.

In an address to the student body of the University of Mississippi, Chancellor Alfred Hume outlined the chief points of his administration, and spoke of his ideals for the university. He stated that above all else he was interested in the character, the moral life and religious concepts of the students. He declared it his hope that efforts along educational lines be overshadowed by the energies exerted toward the upbuilding of character; that there be an increasing interest on the part of the student body in things moral and religious; that there be an inculcation of an overpowering religious philosophy which will stand paramount and impressive.

The chancellor expressed himself as believing that as former civilizations had been constructed with the idea of withstanding the evils which civilization itself had presented, so it may be our task to develop a constructive and far-reaching philosophy which will withstand whatever evils and problems may present themselves in future.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Mr. Newman's Wagner

The Life of Richard Wagner, by Ernest Newman. Vol. I. London: Cassell. 25s. New York: Knopf. $5.

AT THE moment it is raining biographies of Wagner. No sooner had the reviewer bowed out M. Guy de Portalès than Mr. Ernest Newman was announced. The contrast is not without piquancy. With all its unquestionable merits, M. de Portalès's biography rather conveyed the impression that it was written by someone who had read not wisely but too well the heady romances of Miss Marie Corelli. Mr. Newman, on the other hand, might have been the Wagners' family lawyer. The first volume of three of his "Life of Richard Wagner" affords convincing proof that the legal profession lost a very bright ornament when Mr. Newman decided to devote his remarkable dialectical skill to the dubious problems of musical criticism. No one, by the way, has regretted this loss to the law more deeply than certain composers, conductors and performers.

The case of Wagner was just the right sort of case for Mr. Newman. No other composer has been so fully "documented." We are told that as long ago as 1914, when Herren Julius Kapp and Emerich Kastner bravely embarked on a "complete" edition of Wagner's letters, the available documents numbered 5000. And after nearly 20 years, new material is still turning up. The literary sources for Mr. Newman's first volume alone occupy eight pages. This will give some idea of the research involved. As the author says, even a man's letters, though they may have survived by the thousand, are at the best only the equivalent of our listening to one end of a telephone conversation. Only the best biographers listen at both ends.

* * *

This enormous mass of evidence—it must run into hundredweights—has been sifted, analyzed and balanced with a skill and impartiality worthy of a high court judge. The very first chapter on Wagner's paternity and ancestry, provides an example of Mr. Newman's judicial methods. He inclines to neither side of the disputants, and, after weighing all the pros and cons, decides that "to the end of time, in all probability, it will never be definitely known whether he was the son of the Leipsig Police Actuary Carl Friedrick Wagner or of the actor Ludwig Geyer." Another example may be found in the almost tenderly drawn portrait of poor, charming Minna, Wagner's first wife. But Wagner is given his due and Mr. Newman points out: "In every other episode of his life his view was that he was entirely in the right, and the others entirely in the wrong. This is the solitary instance in which he recognizes mournfully his own faults, and sees in them a justification for much of the conduct of Minna."

Few of us have either knowledge or imagination enough to reconstruct the everyday life which surrounded the great composers of the past. And this incapacity is often shared by their biographers, who endow their subjects with that complete detachment and other-worldliness which characterizes the best waxworks. When young Wagner hurried through the stage door of a theater what sort of conditions did he find? One of Mr. Newman's most instructive chapters is that on the state of music in Germany. We learn that during the whole period of his Kapellmeistership at Weimar, Liszt never had even an orchestra of 40 under him. He gave "Lohengrin" with an orchestra of 38. The official records of the same theater show that in 1843 the chorus numbered 23—10 men and 13 women. The ballet reached the grand total of four—two men and two women. Berlioz described the Weimar chorus as consisting of "a lot of wretches squalling out of tune and out of time; I had never heard anything like it." He said nothing of the female soloists, "out of gallantry—poor women!" And apparently the orchestras of that time were overloaded with "passengers" who were often incapable of playing their notes and whose only qualifications, from the conductor's point of view, were for old-age pensions. After reading this chapter a new perspective is gained of the great red brick theater on the hill at Bayreuth.

* * *

Equally interesting is Mr. Newman's outline of the economic and social status of the musician. The pampered artist of today owes more than he realizes to Wagner. We are told that at Darmstadt the Grand Duke, seated in his box exactly opposite to the stage, would give signs to the conductor and the singers that had to be rigorously obeyed. It was Wagner who put grand dukes, emperors and princes in their place and freed the musician from what Liszt bitterly called "the yoke of a deplorable inferiority." The young Wagner, Mr. Newman points out, had none of the social advantages of Chopin and Liszt. "His speech, his clothes, his manners and his accent were those of the Saxon bourgeoisie." Yet in 10 years he changed the face of German music and established a new scale of values.

A vivid picture is given of the Paris in which the Wagners found themselves in 1839. In fact, one of the most striking features of this scholarly and admirably written book is the richness of its background. If the other two volumes reach the same level we shall have easily the best Life of Wagner in the English language.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.

Literary Pastry Cooks

We'll Shift Our Ground, by Edmund Blunden and Sylva Norman. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 7s. 6d. net.
Kitchen Prelude, by Pierre Hamp. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net.

IT IS a difficult art, that of being successfully tiresome in literature, of treading the devious path wherein the reader is not quite sure whether he is being exasperated or delighted, and enjoys his exasperation. The obvious recipe, Mr. Blunden and Miss Norman have noted, is Sterne; and out of a visit to the northern French battlefields they have endeavored to concoct another Sentimental Journey—something lying half in shadow and half in sun between fact and fiction, which will recapture Mr. Blunden's engraved memories and make them a background to Miss Norman's arch and not too improper comedy. The result is undoubtedly a tiresome book in the best and the worst senses of the word, a book which it is impossible to describe because it is a collection of interludes, parentheses and asides.

Based on the celebrated fancy that they order these matters better in France—even the war, one gathers, had this advantage—the tale digresses from a meeting of the Pigeon Fanciers of Tournai—a remarkable society for the preservation of peace, good sport and marital absenteeism without cross-examination—into innumerable episodes in which Duncan and Chloe, the amicably quarrelsome lovers, meet to part and part to meet again amid the sparkles of their own wit and to a diverse scenic accompaniment. Here they are typically engaged:

"I'll come with you."
"Impossible."
"I know," mocked Chloe. "The strong man of the films. Men must work and women must weep. Put me down, strong man." She leaned up against the shrine, with her feet crossed, and folded her arms with ostentation. "Little 'un, there's mud an' filth an' fightin', an' it's naw place for a woman. You stay right back in the se'll'ment'—when shall we start?"
"My one aim, pursued with all the resources of applied science," he said lightly, "is to flee from women."

Not exactly Sterne's formula.

* * *

One too many cooks, the reader concludes about this arch attempt to produce a literary meringue. And this is exactly the right note on which to pick up M. Hamp, for he was a cook, and a French pastry cook at that. He is just the man to give us the prosaic "low-down" on the warm fancies which France inspires in its sentimental travelers. That little meal so marvelously cooked at a moment's notice and out of nothing; those petits fours glittering in the pastry cook's window, that peculiar civilization which is felt to be as much part of the Filet de Sole Marguery as of the Trianon—M. Hamp, one time apprentice to a Parisian confectioner, is just the man to give us the other side of this picture. He too can blow kisses of delight to the perfect marron glacé, but he knows the devotion, the agony required to bring it to its perfection.

There is a risk that his book may be regarded as an attempt to put us off our food, but it is not that. "Kitchen Prelude" is a human and social document such as the late Arnold Bennett of the "Imperial Palace" phase would have read; it provides us with the reverse side of the medal of dining well. It is hard to recall a more living, genuine and sympathetic study of a working-class boy growing up on the starvation line in a country where the little bourgeois is enthroned.

* * *

This was at the beginning of the century, at the time of the anarchist outrages, and these and his experiences in a fashionable hotel aroused at last M. Hamp's social conscience. The contrast between the elegance of the rich and the conditions under which men in the kitchens worked and lived led him to draw an obvious moral. English money and a French popular university gave him his chance of escape; and "Kitchen Prelude" is an addition to that growing working-class literature which is one of the signs of our times.

V. S. P.

Sassenachs at Home

England their England, by A. G. Macdonell. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.
Seven by Seven, by Hans Duffy. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.

THE ways of the Sassenach when at war appeared so inscrutable to Mr. Donald Cameron, the "I" in "England their England," that he decided, abetted by a fellow Scotsman who was a publisher, to investigate the customs and habits of the English when at peace. At the end of the war he came to London and called on a handful of editors whose idiosyncrasies are nicely akin to those of some eminent Fleet Street figures of today. These gentlemen gave him advice, a little of their company and invitations to play cricket, but no work.

Mr. Cameron was fortunately not without personal charm and this won for him an invitation to the usual country house party with its assortment of odd lions and lionesses. Here, through the zeal of a practical joker, he had to live down the embarrassing attentions of an actress who thought he was a film magnate and of a labor leader who imagined he was someone politically of first importance.

But the episode of his secretaryship at Geneva provides the book's best ironic entertainment. The description of the response evoked by his endeavors to discover the English policy on certain questions is caustic.

> At the word "policy" the other two diplomats started as if they had suddenly been confronted with a rattlesnake, and all three stared at Donald.
> . . . "My dear Sir" . . . "we don't have policies about things. We leave all that to the dagoes. It keeps them out of mischief."
> "But don't we — don't you — doesn't Great Britain take an independent line about anything?"
> "Whatever for?" inquired Mr. Carteret-Pendragon, and the other two murmured the words "independent line," like men in a maze.

Mr. Macdonell ends on a more sentimental note: as a visitor in an "old-world" Buckinghamshire village. The book is disguised as a novel—which gives it a sort of consecutiveness but tends to gloss over a certain lack of any really profound critical insight. The author's humor is of the slow and explanatory school and in his tilts with the Sassenachs one feels his weapons could have been sharper.

From her first book, "In England Now" and from the opening lines of "Seven by Seven"—"As you motor about England it must constantly happen that your road runs for some way alongside a high wall. . . . You are passing yet another of the Gentleman's Seats with which the length and breadth of the country are strewn"—Miss Duffy leads us to expect a higher level of ironic humor than Mr. Macdonell offers. But except in a few instances her book is actually less amusing, although her satire of English "county" is of a more subtle and penetrating variety than his. Her characters are too disseminated and not sufficiently differentiated. Their dialogue never scintillates, even if sometimes it is diverting:

"I am a true Englishwoman now," said Selah. "I am learning to read *The Times*."
"That is a step in the right direction," said Uncle Robbie. "One day you may even get to enjoy it, and when that happens you might try to tackle *The Field*."

The book's worst mistake springs from Miss Duffy's failure to observe the line which separates farce from realism. Her note of caustic humor is distorted by Selah's violent end. Appalling catastrophes may happen in farce, and we can still smile heartily and unself-consciously, but add the slightest breath of realism and the episode is out of focus. "Seven by Seven" is a good joke manqué.

Here is an example of Mr. Wolfe's

Captain Riesenberg's Log

Log of the Sea, Felix Riesenberg. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

MR. RIESENBERG'S Log has been years in the making. It goes back to his days in sail. As a sailor, Captain Riesenberg must have given the best that was in him to his rugged calling; else he in turn would not have received so much.

He was trained in sail in the old New York schoolship St. Marys, but that in itself was not sufficient to satisfy Mr. Riesenberg's ideas about seamanship—and adventure. He shipped before the mast in the crack full-rigger A. J. Fuller when other well-schooled youngsters were taking the line of least resistance by going into more promising billets in steamship lines.

Cape Horn, the China Seas, the Arctic, the Western Ocean, have given him the background which sets him above the rank and file of contemporary seafarers. An accepted textbook on standard seamanship attests his practicability. "Log of the Sea" is no less acceptable among a more general class of sea lovers. It is a rounded collection of reminiscences.

A few notes in this book have appeared in print before, either in books or in magazines. But a good sea yarn stands repeating, especially when well told. "Log of the Sea" contains a number of sound observations on the serious side. The author's appraisal of circumstances pertaining to the loss of the Vestris and his ideas for furthering safety at sea carry the weight of authority.

In interest and variety this volume emphasizes Captain Riesenberg's outstanding ability as a seaman and a writer.

America and the World

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The United States in World Affairs in 1932, prepared by Walter Lippmann, with assistance of William O. Scroggs and Charles Merz. New York: Harper. $3.

WHEN Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee wrote for the British Institute of Foreign Affairs the story of world affairs in 1932, he gave the sub-title "Annus Terribilis" to his narrative. Most of us will think he did not overstate the case. Mr. Walter Lippmann, writing from the Council on Foreign Relations, with the assistance of Messrs. William O. Scroggs and Charles Merz, does not affright his readers with so terrifying a title, but when one reads carefully and reflectively the mass of material which he and his colleagues have gathered, one sees that the year was one of the gravest significance to the American nation. Never in its history have its people suffered so widely and so cruelly from business depression, and from the poverty which that depression enforced upon individuals.

The United States throughout the 12 months was deeply involved in world affairs. Conditions within its borders, the prosperity of its people, were vitally affected by phases of these international relations and by the actions of foreign nations. It fought manfully for the maintenance of the gold standard, and saw its markets invaded by Great Britain as a result of the latter's abandonment of the gold standard. It fought, I am sorry to say, quite as vigorously, although not so commendably for the collection of the debts owed to it by its former allies and associates. Beyond doubt this effort to collect these obligations, coupled with the fact that the gold supply of the world was inadequate for payments in that metal, while the American tariff made payments through sales in American markets impracticable, has been very largely responsible for the acute business and financial distress which the American people have been experiencing.

Too high a compliment cannot be paid Mr. Lippmann for the alertness and industry which have enabled him to bring out this book at the very beginning of 1933. The timeliness of this compendium of political and economic events of the last year is highly journalistic, but the work itself is not journalistic, if that word be used, as it too often is, to connote something hasty and superficial. It is quite true that some matters which might be dealt with had to be ignored because they were not quite completed during the year. The issue of independence in the Philippines, and to some extent the Far Eastern situation, are illustrations.

But the story of Japan's military operations in the Far East, and her attempt to set up a new but probably subservient state in Manchuria, is told by Mr. Lippmann with an objectiveness and impartiality which set the general tone of the entire volume. It is not easy to write a history, before the lapse of decades or even centuries has put the facts chronicled in proper perspective, without manifesting something of a personal bias. Indeed, the writers of this book ask that allowance may be made for unconscious personal bias. I have not myself been able to discern indications of such bias to any serious extent. Indeed, it would appear that even the inclination to indulge in sweeping criticisms of the Hoover Administration, which characterized Mr. Lippmann's first volume of this sort, has disappeared.

It is impossible, however, in a book of this character to avoid some expression of opinion, direct or implied, which later events make untenable. For example, one finds a certain grim humor in reading, in the midst of the recent bank holiday, and with the admission of all financiers, that America is in effect off the gold standard, this happy phrase as to the situation on July 16: "When Congress adjourned on July 16, anxiety about the national credit and American adherence to the gold standard had largely disappeared."

I think it is impossible for anyone to feel that even a moderate-sized library on international affairs is at all complete without this and other volumes of this character which the Council on Foreign Affairs has enabled Mr. Lippmann to prepare.

Treasure of the Past

Now a Stranger, by Humbert Wolfe. London: Cassell. 6s. net.

MR. HUMBERT WOLFE, one of the most widely read of living English poets, has been silent for two years. Such periods of lying fallow occur in the lives of all artists who are true to themselves and who have the courage to recognize those humiliating occasions when their minds are exhausted and their spirits spent. Wagner had a period of six years during which he did not compose a note. Ford Madox Brown, at the zenith of his maturity, did not touch pencil or brush for two years.

The process seems inevitable. A vein of gold is explored, and it yields its last speck of precious dust. Why should the worker continue, bringing nothing but sand to the market? Will he hope to exchange such valuable stuff in return for immortality? If he is wise and true to himself, he will be content to work quietly and secretly, trusting to his destiny for further discovery of the metal that time cannot tarnish.

So Mr. Wolfe has done; and the result is a book which we immediately recognize as one enriched with a new treasure which hitherto he has never tapped, because it lies deeper than he has ever explored before in the soil of his personality. He presents his find not in verse but in prose. And virile, colorful and joyous prose it is. By the chemistry of his art and his philosophy of life, he has transmuted the uncertainties, the bewilderments and the heart-searching losses of childhood into the stuff of beauty. Even when he tells of the passing of his father and of his mother's momentary rebellion against the inescapable change, he convinces us with a picture of two gentle mortals whose parting, after a life of exquisite friendship, is an act not of farewell but of an even deeper union.

His mother, whom he calls "Consola," was a glorious creature, lovely to look upon, and fiery in her happy attack upon the difficulties of life. A true mother for a poet. The book is full of scenes and people, all so vividly remembered and portrayed that the reader is enthralled. Humor, tenderness and a tolerant irony whose sting is tempered by understanding are woven into the narrative, adding to the variety of incident and character a unifying influence of wisdom and beauty.

Here is an example of Mr. Wolfe's sensitive awareness of the life that lurks within life. "A first book is not a matter of paper and print enclosed between boards. There is no question of literature or style; it is a sudden extension of existence into a new dimension." I have closed Mr. Wolfe's autobiography of his childhood, feeling that his description of a first book applies also to the last book I have read, and that the author is Now no longer a Stranger.

RICHARD CHURCH.

Varya Looks at Plato

Life in a Soviet Factory, by Lili Körber. London: John Lane. 8s.

MISS KÖRBER, an Austrian woman, undertakes to describe Russia from the unusual background of actual work in a Soviet factory. She was employed for some months in the big Putiloff works in Leningrad; she lived with the Russian workers and became acquainted with their lives. Therefore, although her narrative is not especially brilliant or profound, it is well worth reading because it catches shades of Soviet life that almost inevitably escape the attention of the foreign visitor who sees the country merely through tourist spectacles.

Miss Körber is definitely sympathetic with Soviet ideas and this made it easier for her to win the friendship and confidence of the Communist Party members and Young Communists with whom she associated at the factory. But her sympathy does not deprive her of the faculties of humorous observation and reasonable criticism. One gets a good idea both of the human types and of the everyday problems of Soviet working-class life. The author shows us the overworked, serious, "responsible party worker" Solovioff; the 12-year-old Young Pioneer, primed with big words about international revolution, but yielding to boyish impulse when he sees a good foreign penknife; the "comradely court," which sits in judgment on the careless Young Communist girl who powders her nose instead of looking out for the factory stores which are in her charge.

Out of Miss Körber's stories of personal experience one derives two general impressions: first, that the general functioning of the Putiloff works is messy and relatively inefficient, compared with a similar plant in western Europe or America; second, that so many of the workers, both old and young, are now drawn actively into Soviet life, into Communist organizations, that any reversion to the old order is simply unthinkable. I think both these impressions would be confirmed by most foreign observers who take a realistic and unprejudiced view of Russian life.

America's knowledge of present-day Russia suffers because we have had too many snap judgments, whether favorable or unfavorable, from train window tourists, and too little actual, first-hand reporting of life as it is actually lived by the masses of the people, the workers in the factories and the peasants in the collective farms. Miss Körber's book, whatever its limitations and its bias, is a work of the type that is needed. When one reads her descriptions of an episode of factory life, or of a Soviet play, or of the requirements which a Soviet editor puts forward when she submits a story about the life of the Austrian workers, or of a workers' excursion to a Tsarist palace, one feels oneself on the solid ground of Soviet actuality. The author is at her best in depicting the mentality of the younger Communist generations, immature and half-baked, yet active and lively, and quick to turn a proletarian moral out of any new scrap of information. So, when she tells her Young Communist friend, Varya, Plato's parable of the cave, Varya promptly offers the following interpretation:

"I see. The prisoners are workers in capitalist countries and the people outside are ourselves. And the man who goes out and then returns is a member of a foreign workmen's delegation. Plato explains that very well. Is he a Communist?"

W. H. C.

New Testament Background

The Literature of the New Testament, Ernest Findlay Scott. New York: Columbia University Press. $3.

IT IS undoubtedly true that no other book ever published has commanded the attention of so many scholars through so many centuries as the New Testament. Constantly the problems involved are being examined from new viewpoints as modern scholarship reveals new facts regarding this book. Professor Scott's authorship of a volume on "The Literature of the Old Testament" gained him prestige in the field of Biblical literature. Upon the more difficult task of determining the sources of the books of the New Testament and of presenting a comparative study of their contents Professor Scott does not enter without a clear understanding of the difficulties involved.

Professor Scott makes it clear that the Old Testament is a book both of religion and of national literature which needs to be studied from a historical and æsthetic viewpoint; in the New Testament the great underlying purpose is religious. This does not, however, imply that the New Testament is not without its literary excellence, but one scarcely reads it for its literature alone, as one might do with many passages of the Old Testament.

The avowed purpose of the author is: (1) to put each of the writings of the New Testament into its historical setting; (2) to examine the critical problems regarding authorship of the books of the New Testament and the relation between them; (3) to determine its place in the religion of its own time and to ascertain its permanent religious value.

* * *

Each of the Four Gospels is discussed in detail, special attention being given to their origin and background. While he frankly accepts the existence of what must have been a somewhat comprehensive document generally designated by commentators as "Q," he does not go so far as do many of the day in assuming the existence of other originals, sometimes designated as "L" and "M."

While there seems to be no doubt as to the authorship of the Synoptic Gospels, he raises intelligent questions regarding the authorship of the Gospel of John. His judgments, on the whole, are candid, and he enters upon no violent partisanship regarding it. He does, however, present the different phases of the problem and the opinions of other commentators.

Four chapters are devoted to a discussion of the Johannine literature, and he agrees with most of the Biblical scholars of the times that more than one author participated in the preparation of these writings.

Regarding the authorship of the epistle to the Hebrews, he accepts the common attitude of commentators that, at most, its authorship is a guess. It might have been Barnabas, or Luke, or Clement of Rome; and he quotes Origen, the greatest of all the early critics, as having declared that "the author is known to God alone."

* * *

Professor Scott's treatment of the Book of Revelation is illuminating and constructive. He does not accept the saying of the old-time commentator, "This is a book which either finds a man mad or leaves him so." On the other hand, he points out that the Apocalypse belongs to a class of literature which had a wide effect in later Judaism, a type of writing which throws "a flood of light on the nature of its symbolism." He says of the author that undoubtedly "his name was John, and it is more than likely that he was John the Elder." Of its effect, he says, "Christian art and poetry in all ages have been profoundly influenced by the book. Apart from all other claims, it may fairly rank as one of the loftiest works of imagination that the world can show."

As a whole, this "Literature of the New Testament" is fairly typical of the modern point of view regarding the New Testament, its origin, authorship and content. The book is attractively written and is easier to read than many similar works which delve rather deeply into subjects about which the layman has little knowledge; consquently, it is a practical work for one who wishes to gain a brief view of modern opinion regarding the background of the New Testament.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

The Fate of Democracy

Democracy in Crisis, by Harold J. Laski. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press.

"THE foundations of our civilization are being subjected to a criticism more thoroughgoing than at any period since Rousseau burst upon an astonished eighteenth century," says Professor Laski, in opening his examination of a social system based upon what he calls "capitalist democracy." Looking around him and accepting the evidence of poetry, fiction, philosophy and the language of the man-in-the-street, he finds despair, protest, "profound and widespread disillusionment"; and on the economic side, the masses discontented with their lot, demanding a larger share in the wealth of the world and a higher standard of living, and discovering that the present system cannot satisfy their demands. "The victory of individualism . . . has shown us, in marvellously ingenious fashion, the secret of the arts of production; it has given us no clue to the problem of justice in distribution."

He lays the blame at the door of that social system which he chooses to call "capitalistic democracy," and sometimes "political" or "parliamentary" democracy. It arose with "the liberation of a commercial middle class from domination by a land-holding aristocracy." It replaced aristocratic privilege by a "faith in the right of the ordinary man to attain by his own effort whatever position in society he found open to him." In basing its government on representative institutions and the vote it gave "political equality" to the people, but retained economic control in the hands of a few. Power depended on the see-saw of the party system, which alternately put one of two groups into office, differing from one another on certain inessential matters, but agreed in their determination to maintain the essentials of capitalism—that is to say, a society based upon the profit-making motive.

* * *

The system, says the author, worked well enough for about a century, since countries were growing richer and richer, and it was possible to satisfy the growing expectations of the masses by higher wages, social services and in some cases doles. But he asserts that the time has come when the rulers can no longer satisfy these expectations, and when it is ceasing to be possible to throw dust in the eyes of the people by parliamentary compromise or bluff. The masses under the banner of Socialism are knocking violently at the door, demanding the abrogation of economic privilege and the release of democracy from bondage to the profit-making motive. As the holders of property, in Professor Laski's view, will never voluntarily relinquish their rights, and in the last resort will fight before they will surrender the "inner citadel," he inclines to the view that the violence of revolutions is close upon us.

Before accepting his doleful conclusion, we shall wish to test many doubtful links in his chain of argument. For instance, supposing we grant that the present economic system is breaking down, is he right in attributing the breakdown solely to the present system of government? Is the failure to distribute the goods which the world can so easily produce really a result of political democracy, or is it due to the arrival of a machine civilization which for a moment is baffling all humanity, the Socialists no less than the individualists? Professor Laski does make some attempt to meet this question by his indictment of a certain type of ruler:

> The type-person of this dominant class has been the business man. . . . To the money-motive, as the most satisfactory measure of life, the business man has sacrificed everything. No doubt he has his code, but it is vital to realise that his code is not one recognized as adequate by any other class in the community. For him, all activities are referable to the single standard of profit. . . . He recognises no responsibility save the service of profit.

* * *

But supposing we grant that "political democracy" has enabled this type of man to come to the top, we still have to ask, Is not this a new form of privilege which has grown up in spite of democracy, and may be successfully challenged by the improvement of democracy? Professor Laski admits the "concessions" that have been made in the way of social reforms. Is it impossible progressively to extend reforms so that economic privilege may go the way of aristocratic privilege? In other words, is there no hope for gradualism in progress so that the present inadequate democracy may yield to better democracy?

Professor Laski has not sufficiently examined the weakness which lies at the root of the present system—the ignorance of the masses, the difficulty of enabling them to choose aright, and the problem of securing governments strong and independent yet responsive to the will of the people. These are problems which are not even touched by the program of Socialism; yet there can be no true democracy in the fullest sense of the term until they have been solved. Professor Laski has written a clever, suggestive and stimulating book, but he has not probed some of the fundamental questions which believers in democracy seek to answer.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

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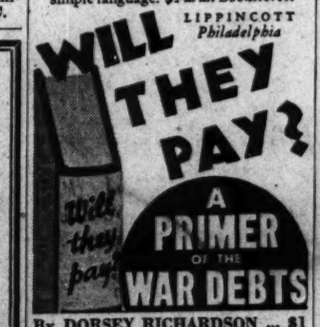

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TALLY—From the Early Method of Counting

Tally goes back to the time when things were commonly counted by cutting notches in a stick of wood. The word was borrowed in Middle English as *taille*, from Old French *taille* "a cutting," and also "a tally," connected with French *tailler* "to cut." It was formerly customary for traders to have two sticks and to mark with notches on each the number or quantity of goods delivered, the seller keeping one stick and the purchaser the other. When such records came to be kept on paper, the same word was used for them; and it now means almost any kind of count or score.

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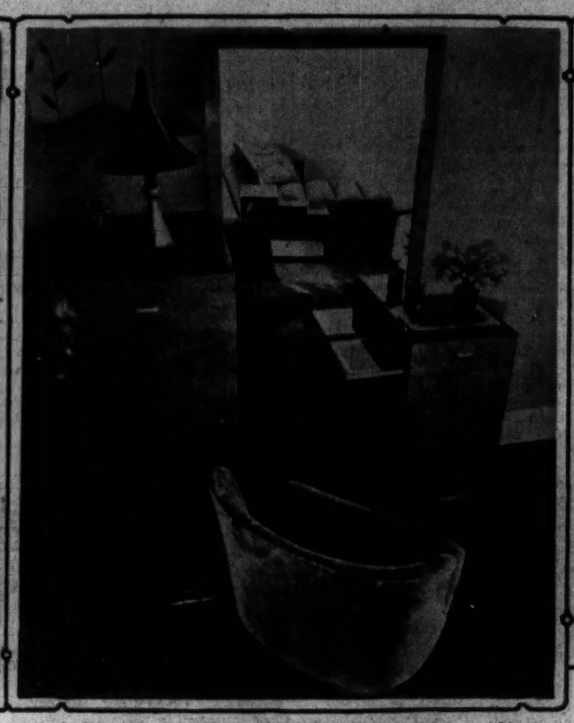
2
Spring
Wardrobes
Two shoppers are now buying their spring and summer wardrobes.
One shopper asks, "How much?"
Madam "How Much" must buy many new things, for she hasn't an acceptable garment left over from previous seasons. Even the little dress bought three weeks ago at a ridiculously low price is sagging in the skirt and pulling out at the seams. Cleansed once, it lost its original freshness and is too tight in places.
Never mind . . . there are more bargains. But isn't it too bad that with a closet full of clothes Madam "How Much" says she has so little she can wear?
The other asks, "How good?"
Madam "How Good" has many things left over from last season that are almost as good as new. Quality when bought remains quality until the day the garments are discarded. The few new things needed she is buying at shops that uphold recognized quality standards. Many such shops advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.
Some of Madam "How Good's" friends think she must spend a considerable amount for clothes, because she always looks well dressed. Actually, over a year, she spends quite a little less than Madam "How Much" on her many bargains.

Interior Decoration and Antiques



The Christian Science Monitor-Nyholm and Lincoln

A bedroom in a New York City apartment as designed by Mr. Eugene Schoen is shown at the left, exemplifying his conviction that interior architects should be creators, not merely assemblers. The furniture is of harewood and inlaid with teakwood, and its arrangement is marked with line accents on the apricot toned walls. Silk damask hangings are in gray and soft brown. The carpet is greenish blue and the upholstery light green velvet.

Peach chiffon velvet bedspreads have insets of green and mauve. At the center the dressing table, its mirror extending to the floor, appears somewhat distorted in its perspective. Slides pull out from each side to form a shelf, when desired.

At the right is pictured a living room by the same interior architect, demonstrating his suiting of treatment to the room's uses. Horizontal lines on the gray walls tend to lower and broaden the apparent space. Furniture is painted vermilion and is covered to match the draperies, which are rough, light tan silk, run to the ceiling. The carpet is green-gold; the sofa has tones of pale yellow and green silk.

From the Pharaohs to Phyfe

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHEN visiting the Egyptian gallery at the New York Historical Society a few weeks ago, I was attracted by one case that held numerous pieces of woodwork that were basically very like some furniture forms of today. There were several stools, a complete chair and portions of others, including a pair of front and back legs. This gave actual original examples of two types of seat supports that were common to Assyria as well as Egypt.

These simulate the fore and hind legs of the lion, bull or other animal, and have become more or less familiar through the many published pictures of the treasures of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb. This practice seems to have been consistent in always placing the form of the fore leg at the front of the chair or throne or couch, while the hind leg of the beast gave the shape of the back leg of the piece of furniture.

A few days ago some photographs came from the American Art-Anderson Galleries, one of them picturing an American chair in Duncan Phyfe's manner, that was to be sold by them soon. This, as well as two of the Egyptian museum examples, showed a cleft hoof, but the late chair had in front the shape of a hind leg with its hock, while at the back was a conventional curved leg of square section. The American evidently followed Sheraton's very late designs, and a comparison of his effort with that of the Egyptian who used the fore leg in a similar position clearly favors the taste of the African Pharaohs.

There are other heritages from a still remoter past that are not so well known but which show resemblances in things made thousands of years apart. It may be that some of these late appearances have no direct connection with the early ones. Perhaps the shapes that are similar in the two cases are merely the natural results of instinct when the objective is the same, although the activities were widely separated in time.

It is well known that furniture designers of the eighteenth century turned back with great zest to styles of classic times for their inspirations. The results of this tendency seem most marked in the work of Robert Adam in England, and of his contemporaries in France, beginning about 1760, and in the product of those who developed the Empire forms at Napoleon's dictum about 40 years later.

Derivation of Claw-and-Ball Foot

While on the subject of chair legs and feet it seemed timely to trace the source of the claw-and-ball motif. The theory that has been widely accepted is, that it shows the action of the dragon of Chinese mythology, clutching the pearl that it is said he greatly desired. A leading English authority doesn't mention this legend, but states that this sort of a foot is often seen on Chinese bronzes.

This seemed definite enough and indicated that it would be easy to find in the public library pictures that would illustrate the fact. Numerous as were the bulky volumes

The shaping of chair supports after the fore and hind legs of different animals was the practice of ancient Egyptians, as seen in this portion of a chair, which was found in a tomb in Thebes. It dates about 1550 B.C.

treating the subject, not one example of the claw-and-ball foot could be found. Equally fruitless was an interview with attendants at the Museum of Fine Arts famed for its Oriental collections. And there the matter rests—for the present.

The search did yield something that was of value, for it produced proof that the design of the cabriole

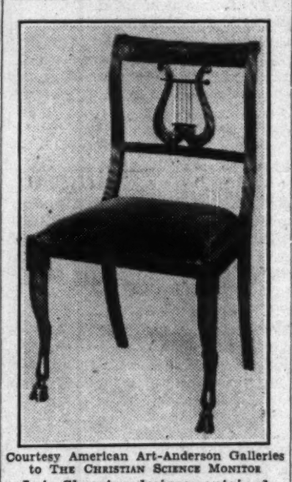
Courtesy New York Historical Society to The Christian Science Monitor

A pair of front and back chair legs, modeled from those of a bull, also from an Egyptian tomb of about 1550 B.C.

leg terminating in the club foot was derived from far earlier prototypes than any authority has yet made clear. This particular form of support, for chairs, tables, settees and other things, is familiar to us as it appears on furniture of Queen Anne's time, when it was current also in Italy, Spain and Portugal. Although used at the same time in other countries, the common practice is to credit it to Holland, through the influence of the Dutch prince who went from that country to become William III, King of England. There the subject is left, with the impression that the definition of the French word cabriole, which is, in part, "a goat's leap," concludes the subject.

Cabriole Leg—Club Foot 200 B. C.

This is what was found: that numerous illustrations of ancient Chinese bronzes which were made as early as 200 B. C. to 240 A. D., have this very form of foot, or short leg. Its details of line are such that, if it were detached, it might easily pass as a fragment of eighteenth century work. The ornament on the knee, as the upper part of these legs is now called, is a feature which became common, nearly 20 centuries later, in southern European countries as well as in England and Holland of the early 1700's. The appearance of this motif in these western lands followed, of course, the opening of China to trade with other nationals. The elongation of the member to suit Occidental furniture is but a bit of adaptation such as is often met in design. So light was thrown on an unlooked-for topic, while the first objective remains as obscure as before.



Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries to The Christian Science Monitor

Late Sheraton designs contained occasional front chair legs in the shape of animals' legs. This one, apparently by Duncan Phyfe, resembles the creature's hind leg rather than the fore one

More "Gleanings"

It was six years ago that the first extensive grouping of such classified data appeared in a volume "The Arts and Crafts of New England in 1704-1775." These "gleanings from Boston newspapers" were collected and published by Mr. George Francis Dow, a book that was followed in the same year by "Artists and Craftsmen of Essex County, Massachusetts" by Henry Wyckoff Belknap. These books have to do wholly with two cities, Boston and Salem.

Even more important in those early days was Philadelphia and near-by cities. For some years preceding 1926 one of the avocations of Alfred Cox Prime was the collecting and classifying of newspaper advertisements of the eighteenth century as they were published in Philadelphia, Maryland, and South Carolina. This ardent historian thus accumulated about 20,000 items, selections from which have been printed in two volumes entitled "Arts & Crafts in Philadelphia, Maryland, and South Carolina." The first of these appeared three years ago with the imprint of the Walpole Society and covering the period from 1721-1785. Now volume two is at hand bringing the material to the year 1800.

As Mr. Eugene Schoen Sees It

By ETHEL C. INCE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York, N. Y.

A DISCUSSION on the broad topic of "modernism" in interior decoration, which a few nonprofessional persons engaged in informally recently in an effort to clear up their own ideas on the subject, went on the rocks when one speaker quoted with an air of authority Lord Lytton's well-known saying, "The classics are always modern." A deduction from that, as applied to interiors, might be that reproducing a classical interior would entitle a decorator to be classed among the "moderns."

As help in gaining a more intelligent understanding of this contemporary movement, the opinions of one of the leaders, Mr. Eugene Schoen, was sought. He had charge of all interior decorations in the new Roxy Theater in Rockefeller Center and designed the New York section in the Hall of States Building for the coming Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago.

Mr. Schoen inaugurated a new course in interior decoration at New York University this winter, calling his subject "interior architecture." He holds that an architect should be as much concerned with the interior furnishings and decoration of a building as with the outside or shell of the structure.

Modernism, as he sees it, is the result of efforts to express artistically and esthetically the culture of the present time; also, it should not connote mere oddness or eccentricity, but should represent a serious effort to meet a contemporary need.

"The past gives us documentary evidence of what other cultures have been," Mr. Schoen said in a special interview for The Christian Science Montior. "Eighteenth century interiors today are museum studies. They met the needs of a certain set of given conditions.

"When a director understands what the conditions were which brought about these results, he will no more think of designing in that manner than he would use the designs of an aboriginal Indian.

A Room May Be a Color Poem

"The creative artist is a poet in form; he is very much more sensitive to underlying currents of a civilization than any other type of individual. This inspires him to attempt to apply what he regards as his ideal. Ideals are not static—they are dynamic, shifting all the time. The creative artist crystallizes his ideals in his art.

"Interior architects must be creators, not ensembliers. They must design things needed for this particular stage of society; they must make contributions to civilization. When a decorator merely assembles pieces which he has picked up here and there to conform to some period style, he is copying—not creating. Making reproductions is no contribution to civilization.

"See how the conventional dining room is disappearing in many modern homes, for instance, and its place being taken by a room which is lived in much more. You may say that little change can take place in the fundamental arrangements of the bedroom. But is this correct? The atmosphere of a bedroom should always be quiet and charming, and its furnishings and decorations should bring out that idea. But in planning these furnishings and decorations we must interpret our own time.

"High old four-poster beds are not needed in modern bedrooms. Now that our rooms are well warmed, our beds can be nearer the floor. Or, we may use a couch and furnish our bedroom as a private room, in which we can live when we want to get away from the distractions of the family. That was an unheard-of situation in the eighteenth century."

The work of the interior decorator is to make the persons who will live in the rooms he decorates feel comfortable and happy, Mr. Schoen holds. That can best be done by keeping a room free from a lot of things rather than full of a lot of things, he says. On the other hand, it should contain everything that is really needed, because "ascetism is as negative as luxury."

In the living room pictured on this page, Mr. Schoen's living room, he has used an unusual color combination, Chinese vermilion forming high notes against contrasting shades of gray, yellow and green, all pale. Long lines are accentuated in the room to increase the effect of height and space. The walls are covered with gray paper with horizontal stripes. Draperies are of rough silk in light tan color and go all the way up to the ceiling, where they are traversed on a track. This arrangement gives a long, straight-line effect which is more pleasing in a low-ceilinged room than the broken lines that would result from leaving empty spaces above the windows.

The carpet is green-gold and the furniture is all lacquered in Chinese vermilion. The plain upholstery on the chairs is of the same color and material as the curtains, but the striped upholstery is of different shades of pale yellow and green in smooth woven silk. The glass curtains are of cream-colored net. The small cabinets on the tables are of red and black lacquer. General lighting comes from the four corners of the ceiling through plates of glass with lights behind them. Individual lighting is done by means of lamps.

The bedroom also pictured here is designed for a small apartment where there is little opportunity to shift furniture without marring the arrangement. The walls are done in apricot with painted line accents to frame the furniture as it appears against the background.

Hangings are of imported silk damask in gray and a sort of misty, medium brown. The curtains have no valances. The cushion on the chaise longue is of white silk with a brown design, carrying out the note in the bedside lamp, which is of dark oxidized metal with white parchment shade. The lamp on the table next the built cabinet has a shade of green silk which echoes the color of the light green velvet upholstery of the chaise longue and dressing chair. Peach velvet bedspreads have contrasting insets of green and mauve chiffon velvet that give the color pitch for the room, the floor covering being greenish-blue carpet in solid colors. In the middle of the ceiling is the lighting fixture of slightly etched glass, planned to diffuse light.

Furniture Meets Specific Desires

Harewood inlaid with teakwood is used for the furniture. The night table is built with a cabinet and two drawers for small articles and there is a recessed place for books on each side. A feature of the dressing cabinet is that the mirror, extending from the floor level upward for five feet, is not obstructed, no furniture would have to be moved for the user to get a full-length view of herself. The large-end section of the cabinet is a series of drawers for clothing, the small section on the right for toilet articles and jewelry. Two set-in leaves that can be pulled out from each of the cabinets to meet in front of the mirror form a table which may be pushed back out of the way when not in use.

"Changing social conditions bring about different needs," Mr. Schoen says, "and the interior architect must be ready to supply them. I believe that the attempts of modern architects to get down to the simplest elements of our needs presage great changes in our social structure."

Curtains for Differing Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IT SOMETIMES seems that there are even more different kinds of windows than there are of houses; and with every one of them there are right and wrong ways in which to hang the curtains. The ultra-modernists are now draping their wide, horizontal windows without any sort of pelmet, or valance. They say that there is no reason why the metal curtain rail and runners should be hidden, and as a valance serves no useful purpose, the curtain rail should be left visible.

When hanging curtains, one of the first things to consider is the size and proportions of the window. If it is tall and narrow the curtains should be hung as far out at each side as possible, so that they may be drawn back to the outside edge of the architrave, and they should not hang lower than the interior shelf.

If, on the other hand, the window is wide and not very high, the curtains should be hung well within the architrave and continued down to within an inch or two of the floor. This has the effect of adding to the apparent height.

It is a good plan to keep two sets of curtains for every window in the house. One of these sets may match the painted woodwork and the other the upholstered furniture or the walls. Then, if the woodwork is yellow, orange or peach color, and the walls mostly green or blue, one has a set of warm, sunny curtains for the winter and another, cool-toned in green or blue, for the summer.

Chintz and cretonne are at present highly fashionable materials. The stiff, polished surface of chintz seems very cool in summer, to both sight and touch. Although it is not always realized, in winter the material can be laundered and given a soft, unglazed finish. It then looks so different that many people do not appreciate that the fabric is the same, for it has almost the softness and luster of silk and, instead of seeming cold, its effect is rich and warm.

John ALDEN

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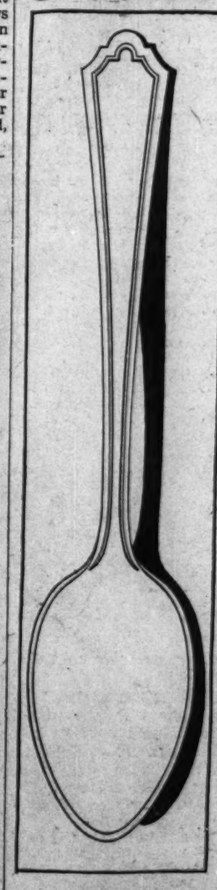

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"ABOUT this time," as the Old Farmer's Almanac might put it, "look out for Town Meeting." But we in Jaalam need neither this warning nor the growing strength of the climbing sun to tell us that the time for Town Meeting is at hand, for we have a more certain harbinger. Town Meeting season never really opens until Pop Warren appears in the Square.

He is well past eighty, white-haired, brisk, with the creaky, cheerful voice of a grasshopper. During the rest of the year one seldom sees him up town; he putters about his small place in West Purchase and tends his vines and apple trees. But each year, just as surely as we begin to note that the days are growing longer, we find ourselves stumbling over Pop Warren on street corners.

"You look here now!" he chirps. "What did the Seelectmen do about the ro'd over the Causeway last summer? I'll tell you!"

And the preliminary rumbling begins. Tom Woodruff is thinking of running for Selectman; Joanna Clisbee intends retiring from the School Committee. Lights burn late in the Town House. The Prudential Committee is reviewing reports, quizzing the Town Board about this spending and that, making up the budget for the coming year. About the tall stove in the depot there is great argument; on sunny mornings you see men standing in the wide doors of the blacksmith shop, kicking meditatively at rusted horse shoes and debating to the tinkle of metal and the drone of the bellows as Chet Gassett mends a truck spring; at mail time there is always a group before the post office. Men stop, listen, are drawn into the talk while melted snow drops from the eaves and the gutters sparkle. They emerge, eventually, glancing with disbelief at watches and scratching their heads. Pop Warren grows hoarse, and his voice is a thin and reedlike piping.

"You take Article Seven, now. What about Article Seven?"

And then, on the first Monday in March, our old church bell peals in the darkness before the dawn. We cling to old ways in Jaalam; Town and Parish went their separate ways over a century ago but still the sweet, swinging note of the old bell calls us to Town Meeting. Only a handful, at first—the Moderator, the Town Clerk, the election officials. They stretch, blink, swap dry jests; the Town Clerk alone is brisk and bustling; the gavel taps and the meeting is opened. Pop Warren, red flannel about his neck, seizes the first ballot, marks it briskly, patters to the ballot box.

"Joseph Weston Warren!" roars a checker.

"Check!" chimes Brad McManus, marking the list.

A bell tinkles thinly as Walt Ballou turns the handle of the ballot box. The day's business has begun.

Rightly to know Jaalam, you must sit in the Moderator's chair and watch the long line pass through the day. They come, they vote, they pass by; the two checkers alternate their calls and the bell tinkles. The stream is thin and trickling at first; a few early risers bound for the first trains and, more leisurely, those who take the 8:02. Lights are out, now, and the strong morning sun slants through the long windows. The stream swells and steadies. The men and women of Jaalam pass—farm hands in felts and boots, women with coats over house dresses, grocers in white aprons, old men who hook canes on arms while they mark their ballots, self-conscious youngsters casting their first votes with the feeling that there is something shockingly illegal about all of it. They vote. But they were school children yesterday! They go out somewhat soberly. To watch this slow, steady stream is to feel a catch in the throat; you touch here the stream of Jaalam itself, flowing past. Old faces and young, men and women, shrewd Yankees and dark Celts, keen Hebrews and Italians with quick eyes, a wind-reddened Swedish face here and there—one by one they pass and the small bell chimes. It is Jaalam, it is New England, it is America in little that passes as the long sun shafts wheel slowly over the benches and the Town House floor.

Seeing them pass, you cannot but have a renewed courage, a reborn confidence. There is something enduring and fundamental about this; on this first Monday in March, for well over two centuries now, the Jaalam folks have met after this same fashion. From the first founders, men in knee breeches and steel buckled shoon, the stream flows without a break; through the changes of Colony, Province and State it has persisted, and the first founders would find but little change in the meetings of today. Their problem is still ours—how best to do collectively the things we cannot do as individuals.

The lights are on again; the stream dwindles; the tellers are busy with the first blocks of ballots. The Moderator's gavel taps.

"Have all voted who wish"? One last voter scurries through; the bell tinkles for the last time; the gavel thumps the desk. "I declare the polls closed."

The third movement begins, and the real business of the day. There is a rustle of Town Warrants as the Town Clerk drones through the articles. "To see if the Town will—" Late comers crowd behind the seats. Pop Warren is on his feet.

"Mister Moderator," he shrills, "I move you that we take up Article Seven!"

This covers the grant for Memorial Day; the Prudential Committee, bent on economy, has not approved it. Pop Warren remembers the men who marched away in '61; his thin voice quivers and soars as he pounds his palm; he points the finger of scorn at the Prudential Committee. The Chairman, with red ears, answers that his father served three years with the Army of the Potomac, spent another in Libby Prison. He yields to none in patriotism—but taxes are taxes, these days. Others speak, the question is put. Pop Warren's faded eyes snap victoriously. The meeting is quiet. It has heard, it knows, perhaps the last far echo of the War of the Rebellion, faint and dim as the last fading notes of valiant Roland's horn at Roncevalles.

One by one the articles are taken up, argued, voted upon. The talk is sometimes keen and direct, sometimes wandering. Grave and impassive, the Moderator watches; he is appealed to, and he states the question, stripped to its essentials. No mean task, his. This is no assembly of skilled parliamentarians. These are the people; they speak for themselves. His one intent is to clarify the sense of the meeting. His speech is sometimes homely, sometimes grave and considered. A question is put regarding the authority of the Selectmen, and he rubs his long chin deliberately.

"This meeting," he judges, "is a body in continuous authority. While convened but rarely, it makes no surrender of its powers in the intervals between its meetings. Your elected officials function only in these intervals; under the laws of the Commonwealth they carry out your decisions. You may delegate to them your authority, but your responsibility you cannot delegate. You, and not they, are the governing body. It is their duty to carry out your conception of what is best."

Jaalam nods thoughtfully. We hadn't seen the question in that light before, hadn't seen Town Meeting as a continuous affair, with daily decisions and responsibilities. And we catch glimpses of a larger implication as we plod on soberly.

Now and again there is a sharp tilt; winged words cross the hall, and the gavel taps warningly. Again, there is laughter. On Article Eleven, the Town considers closing Indian Point, on the lake, to motor vehicles. This is Jaalam's playground. Will Kingsley, who has nine children, moves to close the entrance so that nothing larger than a baby carriage can pass.

"You have heard the motion," says the Moderator. "Well put. Will should know about baby carriages. Had experience enough."

"More than yourself, Sir," answers Will swiftly.

Jaalam roars, and the Moderator, a bachelor, smiles thinly as the gavel taps.

One by one the articles are settled and the warrant dissolved. Men shrug into overcoats; Pop Warren and the Chairman of the Prudential Committee shake hands and go out together. Will Kingsley and the Moderator exchange grins. A yellow moon swings low in the east, peering through the long windows as the lights go out. Our opinion of what is best, slow gathering through the year, has been voiced.

—PATRIC GRAY.

Kobe After Dark

The swift twilight passes, leaving a pattern of tiny lights pricked on the great wooded hills that square themselves like strong, protecting shoulders over the beating heart of the town. Down in the harbor the ship-lights waver and glow. People flow through the streets in opposing tides, homeward bound. The "sluff-cluff" of *geta* rises from the movement of a thousand feet. Blue-capped students brush past young girls in flower-colored *kimono*. Old women, darkly garbed, labor through the crowd carrying food for the evening meal. Men, some of them in foreign dress, stride home in twos and threes, talking of the day's business.

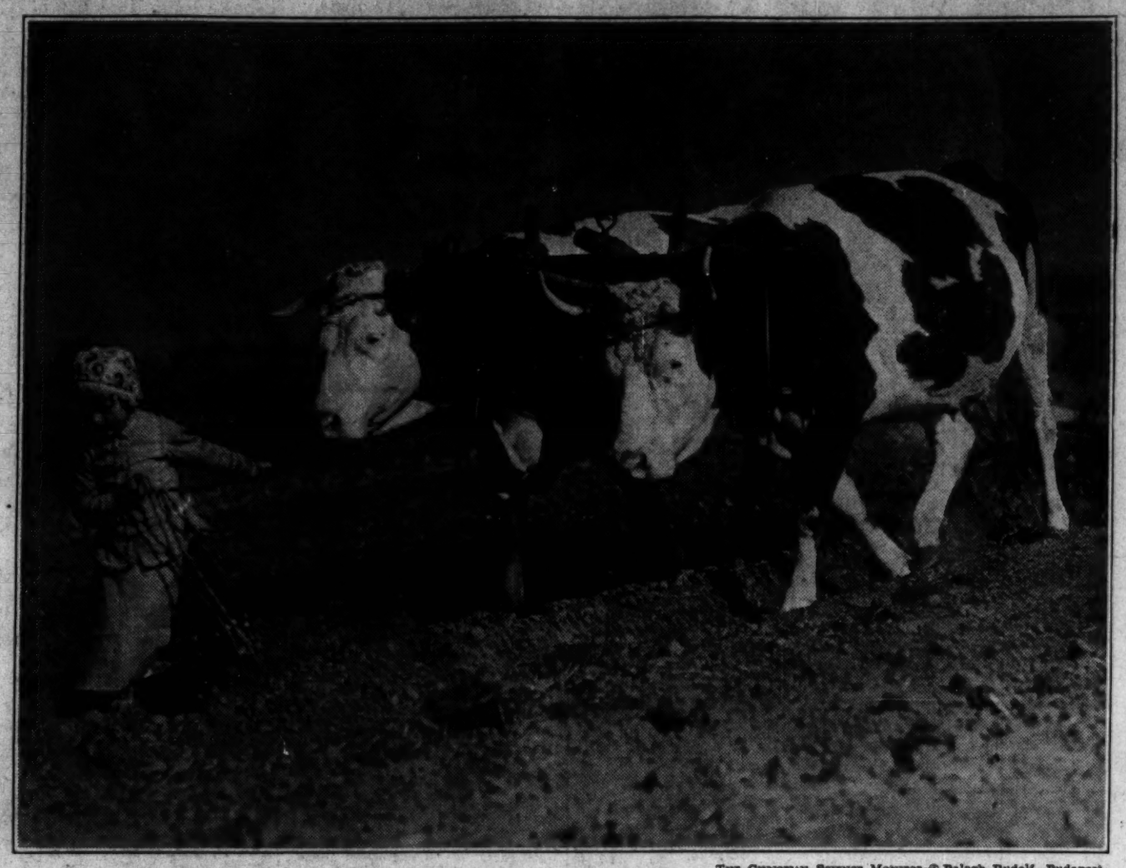
The food markets are bright and busy, and so are the tea-houses and the little restaurants from which the smell of steaming fish and the strong Japanese pickle emanates in transient wisps. Lights flash temptingly before the theaters where Japanese and American pictures will soon draw eager hundreds, the foreign films elucidated by the bawling monologue of a native interpreter.

Along the main streets, at corner after corner, bits of the throng break off from the surge into the narrow, dark thoroughfares that straggle to many a home on the slow slope leading to the hills. Lights here and there in the houses along the way are pale behind the paper *shoji* of the windows. A coolie in a short blue coat, a rag tied around his head, draws a squat cart down the street; from its shaft hangs a red paper lantern with a candle flaring inside. A trio of knotted pines hanging over a bamboo wall throws a black shadow across the path, the jagged pattern of the long needles outlined by the light from two old stone lanterns beside the gate.

The small street makes a sharp turn, and a single house seems for a moment to block its way. In the house there is a lighted window. Against the dimly glowing frame of the paneled *shoji* appears the black silhouette of a flower arrangement—a tall, slim vase with three sprays of plum blossom symbolizing, in the lore of the Japanese flower-art, the coming of spring.

From down the little street drifts a plaintive, lonely sound. Presently there appears a wandering figure playing a flute. He draws near on the path of his eerie melody, passes, and grows smaller as his wavering tune dwindles away into the night. It is an aged mendicant from one of the near-by temples, begging for alms.

Night falls upon Kobe with its heavy quiet. The home-going throngs in the big streets have reached their destinations. Through the dark window the tiled roofs and the black pines in the neighboring courtyards look up to the still sky, and to the dim hills where those small lights shine like climbing stars. A gay sound of someone whistling rises from the street—a teetering sound, tweedling up and down in the quaint singsong of a little Japanese folk tune. It is a youthful sound; surely someone young and sensitive to the delicate beauty of the soft night is pursing his lips to the melody. The whistling recedes, and all is silent again—silent except for the undulating sluff-cluff of the *geta* on many moving feet down the hill in the bright street: the inescapable sound of Japan.



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Plowing Time Begins in Hungary

True Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS safe to say that all true achievement begins with right desire. Before a step can be taken toward the attainment of any worthy object there must be some desire for such attainment. Desire is, indeed, a potent factor in our affairs, and plays a greater part in determining our actions than we, perhaps, realize. If strong enough, it will carry an individual through many discouragements and enable him to overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles. Someone has said, "Be careful what you set your heart upon, for sooner or later it will come to you." Whether or not this be true, it is undeniable that our desires largely influence our experiences.

A young man who had enlisted for oversea service during the World War, upon leaving the shelter of his home for the first time and entering a training camp was impressed with the fact that in order to face the ordeal which lay before him he needed something more than he apparently had. He therefore asked a relative, whom he knew to be a Christian Scientist, what was the starting point if one wanted to gain a knowledge of Christian Science. In replying to his letter the relative said that the starting point toward gaining a knowledge of any subject was a desire for such knowledge; that the next logical step was to obtain a textbook on the subject—which in this case was "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy—and to study it carefully and earnestly. This sentence in the letter impressed him deeply: "If as yet we cannot honestly say that we desire to know God aright, we can at least desire to gain that desire." This certainly seemed to him like "getting down to bed rock," as he expressed it to himself. It met him right where he was. He could desire to gain a desire to know God aright! This he determined to do, though not then realizing that in this way he was truly praying. Later on he understood it, when he had gained some understanding of Christian Science and had proved its wonderful protecting and sustaining power. The significance of Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 1 of Science and Health, "Desire is prayer," became clearer to him; and he saw that by cherishing the desire that right desire might be awakened in his heart he had offered up a prayer for spiritual enlightenment. Furthermore, he understood as never before the parable of the prodigal son, and saw how in the case wrong desires, indulged, had led this young man into a "far country" of want, suffering, and disaster, and that the first step toward his return home had been taken in his awakened desire to return to his father's house. These reflections led the young soldier to watch his own desires closely, to consider whither they would lead him, if gratified, and to pray more earnestly for purified desires and impulses.

The purification of the heart's desires denotes spiritual purgation. Our desires indicate what we are and toward what we are striving to attain. By bringing into human lives the motive power of unselfed love, Christian Science effectively directs desire into higher and nobler channels. Many a one who has been the slave of unideal desires and impulses has found himself blessedly free from these as his understanding of Christian Science has grown. He has found that the pure desires of childlikeness were returning to him, and that higher aspirations were filling his days with delight. A quickened desire for righteousness brings with it a sense of pure joy. When the Psalmist could write, "There is none upon earth that I desire beside thee," he had touched the hem of purest joy. Such desire never goes unrewarded. The Master said, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 407), "Let the slave of wrong desire learn the lessons of Christian Science, and he will get the better of that desire, and ascend a degree in the scale of health, happiness, and existence." Here is hope for the one who may have longed to be free from wrong desire and false appetites. It may seem to him to be too good to be true that these things should be wiped out of his experience, and that he should no longer be harassed by their suggestions, yet this is exactly what Christian Science promises and what an understanding of its teachings brings. It replaces wrong desires with right desires, degrading impulses with noble aspirations, enslaving suggestions with liberating motives and aims. Thus one experiences increasingly the satisfying joy and gladness of righteous desire fulfilled.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations. "Matter." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 7:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months .$4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Arctic Ice Sky

Far to the northward Nansen became aware of a strange illumination, brightest near the horizon, mysterious and ghostly, like the light of a distant fire. It was the ice sky, the reflection from the mist over the ice fields. And the boom of the meeting between ice sheet and sea filled the air far out to sea and far in over the ice.

The elements of arctic scenery are few but impressive: the ice, the sea, the sky. Similarly with animal life, the species are few, but the individuals within the species are myriad.

This arctic scenery, with its limited range, captivated the young man's sensitive feeling for nature, particularly the play of light on air, ice, and sea. In his *Hunting and Adventure in the Arctic* he writes: "The northern sky is a radiant bath of colors, now bright with the reflection from the ice, now darker over the open water, now red with the glow of the sun, now more golden where the red blends with the light from the snow. Low purple clouds, yellow rimmed. Higher up, pale green shading into the pale blue of space. Round about, the white floes drift across the smooth, dark surface of the water. Close at hand they have shapes and colors, here greenish down through the water, there verging into blue at the edges and in the fissures; in some places ultramarine in the deep chasms that the sea has eaten out underneath the hummocks.

"They are so unreal, so delicate and pure, these colors. But in towards land is the endless expanse of drifting ice, and out towards the sea the endless dark surface of the water.

"A solitary white gull wings lightly through the great luminous space, a blue gull hovers afar off, uttering its long-drawn, melancholy, flute-like note. The big black head of a seal rises noiselessly above the glossy surface of the water, stares round-eyed at the ship, then pointing its snout skywards, sinks down again just as noiselessly. — JON SORENSEN, in "The Saga of Fridtjof Nansen." Translated from the Norwegian by J. B. C. WATKINS. (New York: Norton.)

Bonnie Lesley

O saw ye bonnie Lesley
As she gaed o'er the border?
She's gane, like Alexander,
To spread her conquests farther.

To see her is to love her,
And love but her forever;
For Nature made her what she is,
And never made anither! . . .

The Powers aboon will tent thee;
Misfortune sha'na steer thee;
Thou'rt like themselves sae lovely,
That ill they'll ne'er let near thee.

Return again, fair Lesley,
Return to Caledonie!
That we may brag we hae a lass
There's nane again sae bonnie.

—ROBERT BURNS, "Poems."

THE Hungarian peasant loves the soil. In the cultivation of it he finds, perhaps, his keenest delight, seeing before him, even as he turns the furrows in preparation for sowing, the expanses of living, swaying gold; breathing in "the smell of a full field"; singing to himself the words of a brother poet:

"List to the threshing machine.
Mellow and rhythmic its tune,
Kernels of finest ripe grain,
It renders to us as its boon.
It starts at the dawn of the morn,
It stops but late in the day,
And ever and ever we hear
The mellow and rhythmic lay."

Corn is a vital need to Hungary. It means everything to the peasant, and for that reason the embroidery of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries almost always contains an ear of full, golden corn, rising on a slender, darker stalk in the design of flowers and leaves; and the ear is usually the most beautifully worked, as if the actual stitching of it had brought a sense of joy.

In October the preparation of the soil begins, a scene more full of romance to the stranger than any that will follow. For here, in the cold, frosty air of autumn, the twin oxen are led out to draw the small, single-furrow plow. Guided sometimes by a little peasant miss, in her gay colored costume so richly embroidered, the great mild creatures tread the rough soil of the immense fields, leaving behind them clefts of shining, coarsely shaped clods, glistening in the light, to turn, with the months, into a wealth of golden splendor, dotted by an occasional scarlet poppy or the blue of a cornflower.

The month of July, in Hungary, is the month of harvest. Beneath the beating sun, the corn has deepened to a full brown and is ready for the scythe. The peasants are in the fields by four in the morning and work, save for an hour at midday, till sundown, cutting corn in the full, furious heat of summer for fifteen hours at a stretch. Twenty-four workers will form a party, twelve men and twelve women. The first man leads off, swinging his scythe in long, graceful sweeps; a woman follows two meters behind, gathering the fallen stalks in great armfuls and stacking them as she goes. She, in turn, is followed by a second man and a second woman, and they by a third, until the two dozen peasants are spread diagonally across the field. In perfect rhythm the scythes sweep; with each forward movement the corn falls to the ground and is raked into line by the three-pronged, wooden fork attached to the mowing implement. Backward and forward, with the light playing on the sharp blades; on and on, while the sun pours down its strength from the vastness of the sky, and the long summer day wears itself slowly away.

And this is joy to the Magyar peasant. It has a deep and lasting meaning for him. In return for his full and faithful toil he is paid in kind, receiving from his master's hand food to last him and his until the next harvest. Corn has, therefore, become a link between master and man; and in gratitude the peasants take their needles, thread them with golden silk, and stitch a head of corn into their garments.

Wahres Verlangen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN kann wohl sagen, daß alles wahre Vollbringen mit rechtem Verlangen seinen Anfang nimmt. Ehe ein Schritt zum Erreichen eines würdigen Zieles unternommen werden kann, muß ein Verlangen danach vorhanden sein. Verlangen ist in der Tat ein mächtiger Antrieb in unseren Angelegenheiten und spielt beim Bestimmen unserer Handlungen eine größere Rolle, als wir uns vielleicht denken. Ist es stark genug, so trägt es einen Menschen durch viele Entmutigungen hindurch und befähigt ihn, über scheinbar unüberwindliche Hindernisse Herr zu werden. Jemand hat gesagt: „Sei vorsichtig, woran du dein Herz hängst; denn früher oder später widerfährt es dir". Mag dies nun wahr sein oder nicht, jedenfalls kann nicht geleugnet werden, daß unsere Wünsche unsere Erfahrungen in großem Maße beeinflussen.

Einen jungen Mann, der sich während des Weltkrieges zum Überseedienst gemeldet und dann zum erstenmal den Schutz und Schirm seines Heims verlassen hatte und auf einem Truppenübungsplatz angekommen war, bewegte die Tatsache sehr, daß er zum Überstehen der ihm bevorstehenden Probe etwas mehr brauchte, als was er anscheinend hatte. Er fragte daher einen Verwandten, einen Christlichen Wissenschafter, was der Ausgangspunkt sei, wenn man die Christliche Wissenschaft verstehen lernen möchte. In der Antwort auf seinen Brief schrieb ihm der Verwandte, daß der Ausgangspunkt zum Verständnis jedes Gegenstandes das Verlangen nach einem solchen Verständnis sei; daß der nächste folgerichtige Schritt sei, sich ein Lehrbuch über den Gegenstand zu verschaffen—was in diesem Falle „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy sei—und sich sorgfältig und ernstlich darein zu vertiefen. Folgender Satz in dem Briefe machte tiefen Eindruck auf ihn: „Wenn wir noch nicht ehrlich sagen können, daß wir das Verlangen haben, Gott recht zu erkennen, können wir doch wenigstens das Verlangen haben, dieses Verlangen zu erlangen". Das schien ihm wirklich „der Sache auf den Grund" zu gehen, wie er sich ausdrückte. Es entsprach gerade seiner damaligen Gemütsverfassung. Er konnte wünschen, ein Verlangen nach rechter Gotteserkenntnis zu erlangen, und beschloß, es zu tun, obgleich er sich damals nicht bewußt war, daß er auf diese Weise wahrhaft betete. Später, als er die Christliche Wissenschaft einigermaßen verstehen gelernt und ihre wunderbare beschützende und erhaltende Macht bewiesen hatte, verstand er es. Die Bedeutung der Erklärung der Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 1 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Verlangen ist Gebet" wurde ihm klarer, und er erkannte, daß er durch das Verlangen, daß das rechte Verlangen in ihm wach werden möge, um geistige Erleuchtung gebetet hatte. Ferner verstand er das Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn besser als je zuvor und sah, wie in diesem Falle das Befriedigen falschen Verlangens den jungen Mann „ferne über Land"—in Mangel, Leiden und Unglück—geführt hatte, und daß sein rechtes Verlangen, in sein Vaterhaus zurückzukehren, der erste Schritt heimwärts war. Diese Betrachtungen veranlaßten den jungen Soldaten, auf seine Wünsche sorgfältig zu achten, zu überlegen, wohin sie ihn führen würden, falls er sie befriedigte, und ernstlicher um geläuterte Wünsche und Antriebe zu beten.

Die Läuterung der Wünsche des Herzens bedeutet geistige Reinigung. Unsere Wünsche lassen erkennen, was wir sind und wonach wir trachten. Indem die Christliche Wissenschaft die Triebkraft selbstloser Liebe ins menschliche Leben bringt, leitet sie das Verlangen wirkungsvoll in höhere und edlere Bahnen. Mancher, der der Sklave verwerflicher Wünsche und Antriebe war, wurde davon in dem Maße beglückt frei, wie sein Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft zunahm. Er fand, daß er wieder kindlich reine Wünsche hatte, und daß ein Trachten nach höheren Zielen seine Tage mit Wonne erfüllte. Ein lebendigeres Verlangen nach Rechtschaffenheit bringt reine Freude mit sich. Als der Psalmist schreiben konnte: „Wenn ich nur dich habe, so frage ich nichts nach Himmel und Erde", hatte er den Saum reinster Freude berührt. Ein solches Verlangen bleibt nie unbelohnt. Der Meister sagte: „Selig sind, die da hungert und dürstet nach der Gerechtigkeit; denn sie sollen satt werden".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 407): „Der Sklave unrechten Verlangens lerne die Lektionen der Christlichen Wissenschaft, und er wird den Sieg über dieses Verlangen davontragen und eine Sprosse auf der Stufenleiter zu Gesundheit, Glück und Leben emporsteigen". Hier ist Hoffnung für den, der sich gesehnt haben mag, von unrechtem Verlangen und falschen Begierden frei zu werden. Es mag ihm zu gut scheinen, um wahr zu sein, daß diese Dinge aus seiner Erfahrung ausgelöscht werden und ihre Einflüsterungen ihn nicht mehr beunruhigen sollen. Doch gerade das verheißt die Christliche Wissenschaft als Folge des Verständnisses ihrer Lehren. Sie verdrängt falsche Wünsche durch rechte Wünsche, erniedrigende Triebe durch edles Streben, knechtende Einflüsterungen durch befreiende Beweggründe und Ziele. So erleben wir immer mehr die befriedigende Freude der Erfüllung rechtschaffenen Verlangens.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Verses in Reminiscence and Delight

Shrill and small the wind in the reeds and sedges,
In the just-leafing willow and late thorn-hedges,
Made that music which once I seemed
To understand; its word I dreamed.

Thence no statement, challenge or ghostly yearning
Now was speaking for me; the waters returning
Into the sea, though clear we heard
Their rippling run, said never a word.

Stars were thrilling again through the dome called heaven
Lights that once were a signal to me most given;
One that was with me spoke of these
Insentient great ones over the trees;

Wisely spoke; then further than ever receded
Hours when Orion forth-beamed the code I needed;
Wise was she, and made no fault
In asserting that ancient phrase "heaven's vault";

Whence, with beauty of heart she forswore her science,
Bidding all those altered signs defiance.
Sweetly into the village come,
She gave me a new-heard syllable, —home.

You could never know our home from another,
"Door answers door, each cottage has its brother";
Though I showed you the gate and roof,
Those would yield you no good proof.

Latched the gate, the hill-crowns and nebulæ hidden,
She and I were a universe on a sudden;
Though you read your Donne for years,
That transcendency's mine and hers.

Voices, messages, auguries once my blessing
Lost in twilight meadows beyond my guessing.
All that made my lifeway shine
Were again, in one song mine. . . .

—EDWARD BLUNDEN, in "Halfway House," (London: Cobden-Sanderson.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Move In Narrow Groove, Closing Steady

Dullness on Declines an Encouraging Feature—Small Volume

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—The stock market quieted down to move in narrow fluctuations today, but closed with a steady-to-firm tone, with a number of issues up fractions to a point. Sales for the short session approximated half a million shares.

The most encouraging aspect of the market was its dullness on declines. After an irregular opening, it stiffened momentarily, then turned rather heavy, but after a number of shares had lost a point or so, selling dried up, and the list recovered in the late trading.

Sugar and rail shares led the late advance. Sugars moved up in sympathy with another flurry of buying in raw sugar futures. The general action of the commodity markets, however, was not of a character to inspire further bullishness in stocks. Wheat was unsettled, as sentiment remained confused over the drastic provisions of the proposed farm relief measure.

Rails pushed up, despite a sharp reduction in car loadings shown in today's report, covering the week ended March 11, inasmuch as the figures reflected chiefly the banking holiday. The drop from the previous week was 40,014 cars. Compared with last year, the freight movement was off nearly 24 per cent, compared with a divergency of only 14½ per cent in the previous week.

Some Good Gains

Exceptional gains were an upturn of nearly 2 points in South Porto Rico Sugar, and of 3½ in Delaware & Hudson. American Sugar gained more than a point. Issues up fractions to a point included New York Central, International Harvester, Case, Standard of California, United States Steel, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and Great Western Sugar.

American Telephone and Loew's were isolated soft spots, off as much as a point. Small fractional recessions appeared in General Motors, Woolworth, North American, Anaconda, and du Pont.

Commodity prices were watched closely. A number of indices show the general level of principal raw staples up almost 10 per cent over that prevailing before the bank holiday. But what Wall Street wants to know now is whether the upturn will prove to be more than a temporary flareup, such as that which occurred at the time of the intergovernmental debt moratorium in the summer of 1931.

While some of the upturn was presumably due to shortages in some lines due to slackened movement during the banking holiday, and to recent speculative flurries based on hopes of inflation, analysts point out that the restoration of confidence in itself may have a bolstering effect, particularly if followed by substantial business recovery.

Sugar, the firm spot in the day's commodity markets, rose .02 to .06 of one cent a pound in the raw futures market, in very active trading. Cotton held up well, closing about unchanged. But wheat lost about a cent during the earlier trading.

Foreign exchanges were mixed. The French franc rose ⅝ of a point to 3.94¾ cents, but the belga receded a little. Sterling cables ruled ⅝ of a cent lower at $3.46.

Bond Prices Narrow

Further profit-taking in the bond market was fairly well absorbed today and, with the exception of various specialties, prices were inclined to follow a rather narrow range.

Both traders and investors were impressed by the continued strength displayed by United States Government securities. Most of these listed issues, despite their striking advances since the reopening of the market, were again in demand at fractionally higher prices. The majority of the purchasing was attributed to institutions which are hurriedly rebuilding their portfolios following the virtual return of banking normalcy.

There was a moderately easier tendency displayed by the recently buoyant railroad group. Followers of this category were watching closely plans for a number of carrier reorganizations. A Missouri Pacific readjustment proposal is expected to be announced soon which will involve the system's $34,500,000 Iron Mountain maturity of May 1. Great Northern and Chicago & Northwestern refunding plans for special maturities are also being worked out with bondholders.

While moderately lower prices were recorded by issues of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson, Southern and Union Pacific, improvement was shown by liens of Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, and Pennsylvania.

Highest grade utilities and industrials generally were steady. Some of the American Telephones moved up a bit, and bonds of Gulf States Steel, Goodyear, Texas Corp., and Postal Telegraph firmed. Chile Copper 5s were heavy, as were National Dairy 5¼s, Detroit Edison 4½s, and International Telephone 4½s.

German obligations steadied somewhat after their recent slump, and loans of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy improved. Some French issues were under pressure.

Bank of Germany

BERLIN, March 18—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Gold	739,000	749,700
Of which held abroad	49,300	57,700
For our reserves	113,300	100,600
Other bills of exc & cks	2,497,600	2,563,900
Advances	82,300	85,800
Circulation	3,366,400	3,393,300
Reserve ratio	26.1%	25.8%
Bank rate	4%	4%

London Quotations

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Consols for money today were 74. De Beers 4¾ and Rand Mines 5⅛. Money was ¾ and discount rates—short bills ⅝@⅞ and three months' bills ⅞-⅝ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 18	Last Mar. 17
23¾	3	..	Adams Express	1000	5	4¾	5	4¾
15¾	10	2	Adams Millis	1100	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
10⅛	6¾	..	Addressograph	300	7	6½	6½	7⅛
2⅞	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
64½	47⅛	2	Air Reduction	1200	62¾	60	60	59¾
13¾	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2100	13¾	13¾	13	13½
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3¼	1⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
89½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	8400	84½	83¼	84¾	84¼
8½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	300	8	8	8	8
10⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	10¾	10¾	10¼	10
13½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	13¼	13	13	13½
2¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	2¾	2½	2¾	..
12⅞	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅞
62¾	40½	4	Am Can	3800	60⅝	59½	60¾	59⅝
9½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	8½	8½	8½	9
217½	123	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	168	168	168	163½
10⅞	3	..	Am European	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1300	6⅛	6	6	6
9¾	5½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
8	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	5	5	5	5
6½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
8⅝	4¼	..	Am International	600	7	6⅝	7	7¼
24	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	100	23½	23½	23½	24
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	8¾	6	6	6½
24½	13½	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	16	16	16	17¾
7⅝	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	1300	7⅛	6¾	7	7
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	9	8¾	9⅛	8⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
18	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	16	15¾	16	16
33¼	20	2½	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	34
36	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3100	38	34¾	36	34½
90⅛	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	98⅛	90⅛	90⅛	..
106¾	94	9	Am Tel & Tel	5400	103½	102¼	102¾	103⅜
18⅜	12	1	Am Wat W & E	200	14½	14½	14½	15
13⅝	10⅜	.1	Am WW&El cl	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
28⅝	23⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	27⅞	27	27	27⅛
9⅝	5	..	Anaconda Cop	5700	7¾	7	7⅛	7⅜
15½	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	13⅜
100	100	7	Archer Dan pf	10	100	100	100	..
2⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	400	2⅛	2	2	2
1½	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	400	13	12	12¾	12½
3½	2⅜	..	Art Metal Const	100	3½	3½	3½	..
47¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	7800	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44¼
68	59⅞	5	Atchison pf	100	64½	64½	64½	64¾
26½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1500	22¾	22	22	22
17¾	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	900	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15¾
12	9	..	Atlas Powder	1700	13¼	12	13½	11¾
86	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	83¾	82½	82½	81½
56½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	800	38	37¼	38	37½
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	14900	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

—B—

6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅝
13⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4700	11⅝	10¼	11½	11¼
15⅝	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	81¼	81¼	81⅝	83¾
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	49	49	49	49½
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	700	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
13⅜	9	..	Best & Co	200	13½	12	12½	12¾
16⅞	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3700	14½	13⅜	13¾	14⅝
38½	23¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	33¾	33	33	32⅝
7	3⅛	..	Blaw Knox	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
14¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	300	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¼
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	500	23¼	23	23	23
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	1200	8¾	8	8	8¼
5½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	200	3	2⅞	2¾	3⅛
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	27¼	26½	27	26½
79¾	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	73	73	73	72½
4½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1400	4⅜	4	4¼	4
4½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3¾	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	8	8	8	8
3¾	2	..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
9¼	3	..	Bush Term deb	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
1	⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1½	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
18	2½	..	Byers	500	12½	11½	11⅝	11⅝

—C—

10	9	..	Canadian Pacific	700	9⅛	9	9	9
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
53¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	7500	48½	46½	47⅜	47⅜
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	20	49½	49½	49½	51
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1000	8⅝	8	8⅜	8½
23	14	1½	Central Agutrre	700	22⅞	22½	22½	22
10⅜	5⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
1⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅞	17½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	17¾	17½	17½	17⅞
20¾	14⅛	2	Chesapeake Corp	3000	20⅜	19¾	20	19⅝
30½	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	7500	30½	29¾	29⅞	29¼
8⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5½
3⅜	1⅛	.1	Chi Mil & St P	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6¼	3	..	Chi & N'western	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
9¼	5¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
4	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
7½	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	5½	5½	5½	6
8½	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5½	5½	5½	6
8⅞	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	8	8	8	8
8¼	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8	8	8	8
17¼	7⅜	1	Chrysler	5000	11½	10½	10½	10⅝
12½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
13	7½	1	Colgate-Palm-P	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
3	1⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
17⅜	10¼	1	Columbi Gas	2600	12½	12½	12½	12½
35⅜	23½	2	Columbin Carb	1200	32½	31¼	32½	31½
6½	4	..	Comm Credit	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	6½
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	22⅝	22½	22⅝	23
13½	8	.60	Comm Solvents	4300	12⅞	12⅝	13¼	13⅜
2⅞	1¾	..	Comwith & So	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	27	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	30	29½	29½	30½
9¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nirn	100	8½	8½	8½	..
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3⅛
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	600	7¾	7	7	7⅝
63¼	42⅜	4	Consol Gas	60	49½	48⅜	49¼	49
5½	2½	½	Consol Laundries	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	2000	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
41⅞	36	4	Consol Baking pf	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	43
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	800	44½	44	44½	43⅝
17¼	12½	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	14¾	14½	14¼	14¾
2¾	1⅛	..	Mont Cotors	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
6¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	1000	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
59½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3500	58⅝	57	58	57¼
28⅞	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	500	27¼	27	27¼	27½
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	21½	21	21	21
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	20	20	20	21
3½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	2¼	2	3	3¼
30	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	24	24	24	22½
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	10	10	10	10½
48⅝	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	35¼	35	35	37¼
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	2	1⅞	2	2

—D—

4⅞	1	..	Davison Chem	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
58¼	37½	..	Del & Hudson	7500	56¾	52¾	53½	52¼
27⅞	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	6000	23⅞	23	23¾	23⅜
71½	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	60	58	60	60
13	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾
15¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	500	13⅞	13¾	12¾	12⅞
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	200	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12½
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	5000	40¾	39½	39¾	40

—E—

61⅜	50¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	60	59¼	60	59½
20⅞	11⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	900	13¼	13	13½	13
1⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	1900	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1⅝
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	5½	5⅛	5	5½
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
32	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	32	32	32	31½
11	6⅞	1	Equitable Off Big	300	7	7	7	..

—F—

2½	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	2½	2½	2½	2
3½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
18¾	12½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	14⅞	14½	14½	15¼
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	200	49	49	49	49
4¼	2½	..	Follansbee B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
10½	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅝
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19½
7½	1¼	..	Fox Film A	200	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	14	14	14	15
26⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	200	21¼	21¼	21¾	21½
7½	4	6	Fuller 2pf	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5½

—G—

4¾	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	4	4	4	4½
20½	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	18½	18¼	18½	18½
16	13	2	Gen Baking	200	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝
3¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
2¼	1⅜	..	Gen Cable	200	2¼	2	2¼	..
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	4200	15	14⅜	14½	14⅜
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
28¾	21	2	Gen Foods	1200	26¾	26⅝	26½	26⅞
1½	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1	1	1	1
42	35½	3	Gen Mills	900	41⅜	40¾	41	41
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	7400	13¼	12¾	13	13⅜
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	69½	69¼	69½	68¾
5⅜	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	4	3¾	3¾	4
40	31	6	Gen Pub Serv pf	30	31	31	31	..
3¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
20½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	19⅜	19	19⅜	18½
7	5½	..	Gen Rity pf ww	100	7	7	7	..
20¼	12⅝	7	Gillette Saf Raz	2200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
4⅛	3¾	..	Gilidden	200	6	6⅝	6⅝	..
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1200	15½	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
6½	3	..	Goodrich	200	5½	5	5	5¼
18⅜	9¼	..	Goodyear	1300	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¼
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	100	37	37	37	37½
13¾	9¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	11¼	10½	11¼	10½
2½	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
21¾	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	19	19	19	19
11⅞	8⅝	..	Great Nor pf	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
7	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
13	7	..	Great West Sug	800	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	12½
94½	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	90	90	90	..
13¼	6¾	..	Gulf States Steel	200	12½	12	12½	12¼

—H—

19½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	15	15	15	..
4¼	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	3¾	3⅝	3¾	..
52	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	100	49	49	49	..
9⅞	6½	..	Harbison Walker	100	9	9	9	9½
⅞	¼	..	Hartman Corp A	300	⅝	¼	¼	..
20¼	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	20¼	19	19⅝	18½
95½	87½	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	90	90	90	92
57⅜	45	5	Hershey Choc	100	50	50	50	..
7	5½	..	Holland Furnace	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
169	145	7	Homestake Min	100	162	162	162	164
3½	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜

—I—

15½	10½	..	Ill Central	1400	14¾	13¾	14¼	14
¾	⅜	..	Indian Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
38¾	27⅜	2	Indus Rayon	200	33	32	32½	33½
31½	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	26	26	26	25¼
3⅞	2	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
7½	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	1200	6	5¾	5⅞	5½
3½	2½	..	Interlake Iron	200	3	2⅞	3	3⅜
1⅝	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
97½	78¼	6	Int Business M	200	83	90¾	90¾	93
9½	3¾	..	Int Cement	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
25¾	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	11000	13¾	23⅜	23⅜	22¾
6¼	3¼	..	Int Hydrosiec	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
2	1½	..	Int Mere Marine	200	2	1½	2	1⅝
9½	6¾	..	Int Nickel	1300	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
4½	3¼	..	Int Paper pf	100	3¾	3½	3½	..
18	9¾	..	Int Silver	200	15½	15¼	15½	16
29½	24¾	2	Int Shoe	200	29	28¾	28¾	29
40	34½	4	Int Silver pf	70	32	31	32	33
2¾	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2½
8½	5½	..	Int Tel & Tel	200	7¾	7	7	7⅛
3⅞	1⅞	..	Intertype Corp	300	3¾	3½	3⅞	..
19½	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	15½	15½	15¼	15½

—J—

38¼	22	3	Jewel Tea	100	36	36	36	38¼
1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 18	Last Mar. 17
23¼	13¼	..	Johns Manville	300	18	16⅝	17	17
50	38	1	Jones & L'in pf	40	50	50	50	50

—K—

11	6½	..	Kan C South	100	9½	9½	9¾	9¼
3¾	2⅝	..	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
5⅜	3¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	900	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4⅝
11½	7⅝	..	Kennecott Corp	9000	10¼	10	10	10¼
10¾	8½	1	Kresge	700	9¾	7½	7½	9¾
19¾	14⅞	1	Kroger Groc & B	700	18½	18⅛	18¼	18⅛

—L—

45	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	20	40	43	43	..
1⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	1	1	1	1¼
14⅞	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	1200	13½	12	12½	12½
47¼	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	44	43¼	44	44¼
16½	10¾	..	Liquid Carbonic	700	16¾	15½	15¼	15¼
21½	11½	1	Loew's, Inc	1200	13	12¾	12½	13¼
3	1¾	..	Lofi Inc	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
27	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	24¾	24	24	25
33¼	21¼	..	Louisville & N	2700	30¾	29½	30¾	29

—M—

23¾	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	400	19½	19½	19½	19½
57¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	56¾	53¾	54½	54½
1	¼	..	McLellan Stores	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
23½	13½	1	Mack Trucks	400	21	20¾	21	21
25¾	24½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	33	33½	33¾	33½
18½	12	..	Man Ely gtd	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
10¾	6	..	Man Ely mg	1200	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
¾	⅛	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	¼	¼	¼	..
1¾	½	..	Marmon Motor	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	4½	..	Marshall Field	400	7	6¾	7	7¼
18½	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
13¾	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	300	13	13	13	13¾
3⅞	1¾	..	Miami Cop	200	3	3	3	3
5¾	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	4½	4½	4¾	4½
6¾	3	..	Midland Steel	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
40½	26	4	Midland Stl pf	100	37	37	37	..
3¼	⅞	..	Min Moline	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
8¾	3½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	9½	8	8½	8
19⅞	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	700	19½	18½	18¾	18¾
4¾	2¼	..	Mo Pacific	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8	3¼	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	5	4⅞	5	4¾
15	6¾

Financial: News and Comment

Dollar Based On Old Spanish Milled Coin

Link With Caribbean Seen in History of American Currency Unit

WASHINGTON, March 18 (By U. P.)—The strange symbol of value known as the United States "dollar" which now absorbs the attention of the world has a history that curiously links this republic with countries of the Caribbean. It is a mark of economic affinity among American republics, sometimes abused in practice.

Although the standard dollar has transformed from silver to gold, and assumed many unique vestments by acts of Congress right down to the present day, its ancestry in the Spanish-milled dollar, or "piece of eight" (8 reales) is common knowledge to all students of numismatics.

Spanish "Piece of Eight"

Centuries ago when the present states of the Union were still colonies of England or Spain, or primeval wilderness, the North American colonists were trading in the West Indies. When codfish, flour and timber produced a favorable trade balance over the imports of West Indian sugar and rum, the balances were paid in Spanish silver dollars, which were the most widely circulated coin in the western hemisphere during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The North American colonists were glad to give currency to the specie from the Indies, but at the same time retained the English system of pounds, shillings and pence as their money of account.

Reduced to bullion equivalents, the value of a Spanish "piece of eight" was four shillings six pence in English money. But for convenience the Spanish coin customarily circulated at five shillings, an overvaluation of 11 per cent.

Intending to attract and encourage the circulation of good Spanish coin in preference to their own notes, the colonies in numerous instances further overvalued the dollar, frequently giving it a legal value of over six shillings, and in one instance eight shillings. The effect of this overvaluation was that the light coins drove out of circulation the good ones, the latter being preferable for "hoarding" or shipment from the country; consequently, some colonies invoked rigid restrictions against export of the silver dollars.

England sought to remedy this money problem in her colonies by proclaiming the Spanish dollar to have a value of six shillings, but the colonies frequently ignored this edict, and continued to value the coins above their official sterling value.

Gold Content

Taking account of its traditional favor and usage of the Spanish dollar, the new republic after the revolution against England gave legality to a historical fact by establishing the dollar as the unit of American currency. The act of April 2, 1792, made the dollar of value equivalent to 24.75 grains of fine gold, and authorized coinage of silver dollars "of the value of a Spanish-milled dollar, the same as is now current."

The United States dollar is therefore historically based upon the Spanish-milled dollar, the piece which is said to have borne first the raised and corrugated edge, designed to prevent reduction in value by cutting off the rim. This same Spanish dollar later was used as the base for the coinage in many Latin American countries, including Mexico.

The first silver dollars coined in the United States in 1794 weighed 416 grains, of which 371¼ grains were silver and the remainder alloy. In 1837 the weight of the dollar was reduced to 412½ grains by reducing the alloy.

In 1873 a "trade dollar" of 420 grains was coined for use in trade with China and Japan. Its silver content, in excess of the standard dollar, was intended to facilitate its introduction in oriental trade in competition with the Mexican silver dollar, which for centuries had been carried to Manila, and thence to oriental centers, by the Spanish trans-Pacific galleons from Acapulco.

Coinage of gold dollars weighing 25.8 grains, .900 fine, 23.22 pure gold, was authorized in 1849.

The act of 1878 provided for coining of silver dollars at 412½ grains each. By act of 1900, the gold dollar was made the standard of value.

"16-to-1"

The much-used political slogan, "16-to-1," still used today by some proponents of the remonetization of silver, was derived from the legal relationship between silver and gold established by early money laws of the republic.

The original silver dollar authorized in the Mint Act of 1792 was to be the equivalent of the Spanish-milled dollar containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, and weighing 416 grains. The ratio of silver to gold was 15 to 1. The weight of gold coins was changed in the act of 1834 when the ratio was altered to 16.002 to 1.

This legal relationship lost its significance when the United States discontinued the free coinage of silver; and the traditional ratio of 16-to-1 is now so far out of line with the market price of silver as to constitute a virtually insurmountable stumbling block to bi-metallists.

Howard Smith Paper Mills

MONTREAL, March 18—Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 profit, including $146,309 premium on bonds redeemed, of $328,730, after interest, depreciation, etc., but before income taxes, against profit of $62,362 in 1931. Current assets Dec. 31 were $3,026,972, and current liabilities $1,995,598.

Standard Oil, Kentucky

Standard Oil Company of Kentucky reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $2,593,981 after charges, depreciation, etc., and after federal tax reserve, or $1 a share (par $10) on 2,606,983 shares, compared with $3,332,183, or $1.28 a share, in 1931.

Investment Trust Stock Average Rises Sharply

INVESTMENT trusts during the week have advanced sharply, according to an average compiled by Allied Distributors, Inc. A rise of 29.6 per cent was registered by leading issues, compared with an increase of 13.6 per cent for the general stock market averages.

The average leading management trusts stood at 11.38 per cent on March 17, compared with 8.71 per cent on March 3, just prior to the banking holiday, and 10.73 per cent on Dec. 31, 1932.

Other investment trust stocks rose to an average of 10.82 per cent on March 17, as compared with 9.44 per cent on March 3.

Feel Confidence In Roosevelt Farm Policy

Belief that the new Administration will attempt nothing in the way of farm relief that has not a major proportion of soundness is expressed by C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, in his weekly cotton letter.

"In times like these," says Mr. Revere, "some compromise with fundamentals may be necessary for emergency purposes but we do not feel that there will be any stubborn adherence to dangerous fallacies. We consider it entirely out of place at this time to prejudge the outcome of the Administration's farm relief policy.

"The proposed bill is admittedly experimental. We think it inadvisable to attach too much importance to the bald legislative provisions as we believe that the results will be entirely dependent upon the administration of the broad powers conferred under them."

Misgivings over the depleted buying power of the masses, due to the probable elimination of several thousand weak banking units, have been exaggerated, according to Mr. Revere. Many of these institutions have not been functioning in a credit capacity for a year or more.

In addition to this, the majority of the stronger banks have felt it advisable to struggle for the maximum of liquidity, and this policy has resulted in a tremendous contraction of credit for business purposes.

"With a revival of confidence," he adds, "which we see clearly indicated, we believe that the worthy borrower will have courage enough to undertake new operations, and we have no doubt whatsoever that the necessary credit facilities will be forthcoming.

"In brief, we see an effective functioning of our entire credit system along sound economic lines that will be sufficient to provide the resources for the upbuilding of our economic life. The broadening of the rediscount privileges eliminates the necessity for continued liquidation by banks."

Dun & Bradstreet Sees Buoyant Tone

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., says that there was "now more buoyancy to general commercial activity than has been in evidence in years."

Asserting that further progress was made this week toward restoring confidence "in all branches of business endeavor," the mercantile review added:

"Taking the offensive through emphasis on expended credit facilities and the determination of leaders of industry to carry on aggressively, distinct headway was made during the first week following a financial crisis and cash stringency which has had no parallel in 26 years.

"It is now apparent that the era of fear has passed definitely, and with it that phase of commercial history which belittled responsibility and placed a premium on recklessness in business conduct. The resurgence of the well-tried ideals of caution and conservatism holds assurance of the early restoration of a more dependable economic balance. The more dispassionate view of difficulties to be overcome, which accompanies a period of relaxation, is one of the best safeguards for an uninterrupted forward movement."

Retail buying improved, the review said, and sales in some lines went ahead of seasonal, while "there was a far better tone to buying interest in wholesale merchandise than was the case last week, and indications are favorable that the arrival of buyers next week will be the heaviest for the spring season."

Gold Holdings at Ottawa

OTTAWA, March 18—Gold holdings of the Minister of Finance against Dominion currency and government savings bank deposits at the end of February were $72,581,828, or $91,222 in excess of statutory requirements. On Jan. 31 gold holdings amounted to $73,177,593, or $706,329 in excess of statutory requirements. Dominion currency in circulation on Feb. 28 was $180,473,727, compared with $175,701,102 at the end of January.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, March 18—Gross traffic earnings of Canadian National Railways in the week ended March 14 totaled $2,079,557, compared with $2,550,573 in the corresponding 1932 week, a decrease of $471,016. Gross traffic earnings for the year to March 15 totaled $20,857,570, compared with $27,239,891 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease $6,382,321.

Republic Steel Corporation

Republic Steel Corporation as of Dec. 31 shows total assets of $270,168,332, $290,621,225 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $1,872,948, against $11,873,774. Current assets were $35,569,354 and current liabilities were $8,131,730, against $47,297,199 and $11,606,129, at close of 1931.

British Treasury Tenders

LONDON, March 18—Preliminary estimates show this week's offering of £45,000,000 three months' treasury bills was allotted at an average discount of about 9s. 4½d. per £100, compared with the actual rate last week of 10s. 1.5d. per £100.

Westinghouse Airbrake Net

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 18—Westinghouse Airbrake Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of $1,421,247 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $3,185,110 in 1931.

Traders Have An Active Week On Chicago Board

Change in Sentiment and Higher Prices Due to Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 18—Operations on the Chicago Board of Trade were resumed on Thursday of this week, with a big trade and an excited advance, prices being 5 cents higher, with shorts unable to buy all the wheat they wanted to. The following day prices scored a further advance but reacted later, the trade, however, being much larger than the previous day, as the operations became more orderly with a heavy commission business on both sides of the market.

The stimuli for the upturn was the great change in sentiment due to the legislation at Washington during the moratorium, the big advance in stocks and bonds, and the apparent change in public sentiment.

Heavy Profit-Taking

Heavy profit-taking came into the market later, and this was enlarged probably as a result of the farm legislation introduced late in the week, which so far as the grain trade were concerned offset the good effect of other legislation.

There was much uncertainty as to what this legislation would do, with many grain men of the opinion that the proposed Farm Act would not accomplish the aim desired, which is to advance the price of farm commodities. At all events the legislation in some form or other is expected to be put through in a hurry.

Outside of the Washington developments wheat bulls were aided by the unfavorable reports on winter wheat and also by the fact that during the moratorium cash wheat prices showed a strong tone. Flour business was also active considering the fact that hedging facilities were lacking. Flour stocks are supposed to be extremely small, and buyers usually are most active when the wheat market is advancing.

The condition of winter wheat is presumably poorer than on March 1 when the private reports indicated a crop of less than 400,000,000 bushels. Some Ohio reports indicate that State will have no more than 50 per cent of a wheat crop, and from all portions of the winter wheat belt advices say there is an extremely spotted condition.

Foreign Conditions

Foreign wheat trade conditions have not changed much in spite of the unusual developments on this side, but as our wheat has been out of line for export for many months this does not mean as much as would ordinarily.

Argentina and Australia are shipping about a normal amount of wheat, with a large part of the Australian clearance going to the Far East. The domestic cash trade is fair with mills taking considerable wheat from terminals.

There is some anxiety in regard to the moisture conditions in a large area of the spring wheat country. The Department of Agriculture in its report on intention to plant said there was a prospect for a 2.5 per cent decrease in the spring wheat acreage compared with last year.

Corn and other grains advanced with wheat, also reacting when wheat sank back. The country offerings of corn were small at the advance which was a surprise as up to the first of the month every small advance brought out heavy country offers. The shipping demand for corn was also a little more active. As in wheat public sentiment appeared to be much more friendly to the buying side.

Annual Report of The City Ice & Fuel Co.

City Ice & Fuel Company and subsidiaries, operating in 26 states and in Canada report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profits of $4,025,579 after depreciation charges amounting to $2,220,652 and before extraordinary losses on warehouse advances amounting to $1,975,000 which were charged against earned surplus. This compares with net profits in 1931 of $6,509,841.

Consolidated balance sheet shows total current assets of $7,241,540. On Dec. 31, 1931 the current liabilities were $4,200,585 and the contingent liabilities under guaranty of warehouse notes were $2,121,783, making a total of $6,322,368. Current liabilities have since been reduced $1,838,328 and there are no contingent liabilities. The total current liabilities at the end of the year were $2,362,257. The bonded indebtedness was likewise reduced $772,840 and the total reductions in current and contingent liabilities and bonded indebtedness were $4,732,951.

American Manufacturing Loss

Report of American Manufacturing Company (certified by independent auditors) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net loss before plant depreciation of $338,229, which includes $271,000 inventory depreciation and $47,000 idle plant expense and loss in foreign exchange. Exclusive of these charges, loss before depreciation was approximately $20,000. Company realized a credit to surplus of $566,865 through purchase of capital stock at less than par and retirement of this stock, and charged this amount to depreciation. In 1931 the company lost $1,239,098 after all charges, and in 1930 it earned $196,800 before depreciation.

Heyden Chemical Profit

Report of Heyden Chemical Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net profits of $203,600 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $1.21 a share (par $10) on the 150,000 shares of common, compared with $343,227, or $1.47 a common share, in 1931.

Kelvinator Employees Recalled

DETROIT, March 18—G. M. Evans, vice-president of the Kelvinator Corporation says that between 400 and 500 employees, laid off a week ago because of the banking holiday, have been directed to return to work next Monday.

General Motors Stockholders

The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the first quarter of 1933 was 372,584, compared with 365,985 for the fourth quarter of 1932 and with 346,194 for the first quarter of 1932.

Off-Gold Dollar Will Be Able To Maintain Gold Parity

Many Factors Rule Which Did Not Apply in Case of Britain and Japan—Gold Suspension in U. S. Caused by Home, Not Foreign, Fears

By HAROLD M. FLEMING
Eastman, Dillon & Co., Investment Bankers

The difference in behavior between the dollar and the pound and the yen after the suspension of gold payments has been widely commented upon. Both the pound and the yen plunged down. This week the dollar has been strong.

Strength of the Dollar

The reasons for the strong action of the dollar are numerous.

In the first place New York is not heavily in debt to foreigners on short term as was London in September, 1931, when the Bank of England ceased gold payments. It will be remembered that the MacMillan report warned London bankers six months ahead of actual suspension that foreign deposits in the London market, which might be withdrawn at any time, were keeping that market in an unsafe condition. In the United States, however, most of the foreign deposits in New York banks had already been withdrawn in the three runs on New York by foreigners which occurred in October, 1931, February, 1932, and June, 1932, so that foreign balances here just before the recent national banking holiday were not much larger than working requirements. The exports of gold, it appears fairly certain, were largely on American account. Thus the real cause of suspension of gold payments was domestic, not foreign, apprehension; the Reserve banks closed only when all banks in the United States closed; the heaviest runs on the system were for domestic gold hoarding.

In the second place the position of the dollar is strengthened by the fact that the balance of trade is still running consistently in America's favor. Even at the present shrunken volume of international trade, the favorable balance averaged $20,000,000 a month during January and February of this year; during 1932 it averaged about $25,000,000 monthly. This amount of dollars must be currently bought by foreign buyers of American goods over and above the dollars they can get from other foreigners who have sold goods to America. Part of this supply of dollars is obtained from American tourists, part from American shippers in foreign vessels; but the commercial demand for dollars is, other things being equal, ample to maintain the value of the dollar even when that dollar is no longer good for gold on demand.

Drastic Deflation

In the third place, gold payments on sterling, yen, and other currencies were suspended while confidence was still declining. The dollar fell from grace, however, at what is probably the bottom of the ebb tide in confidence both at home and abroad. The stock market, the bond market, the market for real estate, and lastly the banks were thoroughly deflated when the gold tellers' windows of the Federal Reserve System were shut down. No such drastic deflation had run its course in foreign countries when gold payments were suspended. As a result there is no way for the state of mind of the financial community in the United States to move now except upward. This means a gradually strengthening bank structure, bond, stock, and real estate market. All these factors should ultimately strengthen the position of the Reserve banks.

In particular the clearing up of the domestic banking situation removes the chief cause for the suspension of gold payments and also the chief condition which might have necessitated lowering the gold value of the dollar. The reserve ratio of the central banks of other countries was, in effect, raised by letting the price of gold rise. Thus, for example, eventual revalorization of the pound sterling at $3.40 gold, say, will automatically raise the value in sterling of the Bank of England's gold reserves by about 40 per cent. In America the process has been, howsoever unintentional, the opposite. The deposit liabilities of the American banking system have been pared away by what may in the end run up close to 40 per cent. Nearly 10,000 banks were closed. Total deposit liabilities of all American banks had fallen from about $56,000,000,000 to slightly over $40,000,000,000 even before the banking holiday closed thousands of additional banks—for good.

Currency a Liability

These banks had promised their depositors currency which, particularly in recent weeks, the depositors were intent on getting. Currency is a direct liability of the Reserve System. With the closing of the weak banks, the Reserve System has been freed of this potential demand for its gold. And people are sure now—or, if they are not, they should be—that the banks which have been reopened are thoroughly sound, and this very assurance is going to forestall demands for currency. As the new Federal Reserve Bank notes go into circulation, the old currency will return and be retired, probably to the incinerator. As a result of this decrease in its liabilities, the Reserve banks' ratio will rise.

The revival of confidence in the banks has already helped to bring back domestic hoarded gold to the Reserve banks in an amount actually larger than the domestic withdrawals since the recent run began. Last Friday's Reserve Bank statement indicated that over $300,000,000 in gold and gold certificates, or more than was withdrawn since the middle of January, has already been poured back into the Reserve coffers.

Still another factor favors the expectation that the dollar will remain at around its legal gold parity of 23.22 grains of gold to the dollar. Political stability, freedom from potential civil or international disorder, is nowhere else in the world so certain as in the United States. No European currency, in this sense, is as safe as the dollar. Foreign exchange speculators are likely to bear this in mind.

But in spite of the great strength of the favorable influences upon the dollar, the dangers should not be minimized. They lie in the possibility of political developments, particularly influencing the budget, which might cast temporary doubts upon the ultimate ability of the Reserve System to resume free gold payments at the present legal gold parity. They would appear in the form of adverse speculation in the dollar.

Huge International Speculation

International speculation in currencies has grown to enormous proportions since the war. It has undone the programs and policies of many European banking systems, and severely strained New York, in the last four years, through the moving from one country to another of "tramp" deposits.

Speculation in the dollar depends, in the last analysis, upon long-term guesswork as to the possibility that the United States Congress may decree a lower gold content to the dollar than the present 23.22 grains.

Such speculation is keenly sensitive to political and financial changes which, to the eye of the layman, have only a remote significance for the ultimate value of the currency dealt in. International exchange is the oldest and shrewdest of all forms of speculation; it was in full play before the end of the Middle Ages, and had made profits and trouble before stocks, bonds, or real estate values as we know them were invented. It is extremely sensitive to all changes in the political wind which may affect the currency and has an uncanny scent for all news, particularly that relating to banking and politics, which might by chance eventually affect the ability or the willingness of a government to maintain the gold parity of its currency.

Foreign Exchange 'Tsar'

The recent appointment of a "tsar" to control exchange operations in New York, Mr. Fred I. Kent, was intended to shut off this speculation in the dollar. But while dollar speculation is virtually impossible in New York, where the banks are coöperating to the full in preventing any sales of dollars except for bona fide commercial or tourist purposes, it can continue fairly freely abroad.

During the last week the trend of this speculation was noteworthy. On Monday, when the banks opened, the dollar was bid up sharply in the expectation that early resumption of gold payments at the present parity could be expected. On Tuesday this expectation was somewhat dimmed by banking developments; Wednesday it revived; and the fluctuations of the dollar during the latter part of the week have followed closely the fortunes of budgetary legislation at Washington as well as the success with which banking operations have been resumed.

However, this exchange speculation can be a force for stabilizing as well as for disturbing the external price of the dollar, even though the Reserve banks keep their gold windows shut for some time. For if the American budget is balanced, the Treasury floating debt refunded, and the banking situation cleared up, speculators will buy dollars every time they drop. The control of the buying and selling of foreign exchange by federal authorities could have little influence over the foreign exchange rate of the dollar if the Washington and New York news should point consistently toward further unsoundness. But the probability is that the news will be favorable for the dollar; and under these circumstances exchange control will be little needed and can be abandoned soon.

There can be no doubt, in sum that even off gold the dollar will be able to maintain its price in terms of other currencies at around its gold parity.

Revenue Freight Loadings Decrease

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended March 11 were 437,813 cars, a decrease of 40,014 under the preceding week and 137,668 under the like week last year.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of March 11 was 139,417 cars, a decrease of 20,839 under the preceding week and 39,067 under the corresponding week in 1932; less than carlot merchandise 154,423, decrease 7629 and 30,699; grain and grain products, 18,127, decrease 9734 and 9068; forest products, 13,262, decrease 1978 and 5705; ore, 1790, an increase of 426 cars over the previous week but 455 below the like week last year; coal, 95,321, an increase of 3155 but 46,131 below last year; coke, 4672, decrease 191 and 2544; and livestock, 10,801, decrease 3224 and 5997.

General Cable Corporation

NEW YORK, March 18—Directors of General Cable Corporation have been authorized to issue at their discretion a maximum of $18,000,000 in new financing, if required. Mr. Walter Robbins, chairman, reports an appreciable improvement in orders. He believes increased demand for copper will come chiefly from utilities and certain manufacturing companies which have small inventories.

Revere Copper & Brass Loss

NEW YORK, March 18—Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $3,933,923 after inventory adjustments, interest, depreciation and other charges and including $118,574 profit on company's bonds purchased and retired. This compares with net loss in 1931 of $3,811,941.

Westinghouse 1932 Income

Westinghouse Air Brake Company reports 1932 net income of $1,421,247, equal to 45 cents a share, compared with $3,185,111, or $1.81 a share in 1931. These earnings include dividends received from associated foreign companies.

Inflation Not Yet Indicated, States Moody's

Says Roosevelt Plans Will Raise Prices on Right Foundation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—There has been considerable premature talk that "controlled inflation" has already begun, but this is not justified by the facts, according to an analysis of "Our Gold Standard and the Question of Inflation" issued today by Moody's Investors Service.

This talk has been based on the assumption that the Government itself is putting the new notes into circulation, whether needed or not, but actually the President himself has appealed to the people to redeposit their money in banks, which will mean that there will be much less need for this new currency, because checks will again circulate instead of cash.

Commodity and other prices, Moody's believes, will remain near the present low level for a certain period of time until the effect of deflation of bank deposits and of mortgage, railroad and other debts has been absorbed.

Inflation Not the Objective

Although the effect of the currency provisions of the new law could easily be inflationary, the policies of the Roosevelt Administration as so far revealed do not indicate any intention toward this end. In addition, deflationary forces are still strong in that the loss of bank deposits, resulting from banking reorganizations, is bound to force revision of the debt structure and to curtail purchasing power for a certain period.

This loss of bank deposits may be partly offset by a feeling of greater confidence on the part of those whose banks have reopened intact, by a somewhat greater willingness to spend, and a higher rate of turnover of existing bank deposits.

In regard to inflation, Moody's recognizes two types. The first involves a general rise of prices throughout the world, when paper currency in any given country does not depreciate in terms of gold, whereas the second type involves a depreciation of paper currency in terms of gold. An example of the first type was that in evidence here during the World War when in reality gold depreciated throughout the world. The second type of inflation may be found in the experience of individual countries, for instance in this country during the Civil War or in Germany after the last war.

"The only condition under which a discount on the dollar could appear and then become permanent would be a loss of confidence, both here and abroad, in the soundness of United States currency," Moody's continues. "This would happen if the Government discarded the principle of sound currency to which it pledged itself, and embarked on a policy of printing money for its needs; or if it did not seriously attempt to balance the budget as nearly as possible. Such a course would perhaps imply the final recourse to the printing press in some form.

Fears Without Foundation

"Fortunately, these fears are without foundation today, as the Roosevelt policies seem directed at an eventual rise in prices by laying the right foundation for it. The rehabilitation of the credit structure is already resulting in visible improvement in sentiment and if other necessary reorganizations follow in rapid succession, the country could soon find itself prepared for a solid recovery.

"Since this would probably imply a world recovery (especially if a solution is found for international debts, tariffs and exchanges), a rise in prices here could proceed without being checked by world prices, because these would rise also. This would really amount to a cheapening of gold throughout the world and the United States could then enjoy both a rise in prices and a stable dollar."

United American Bosch 1932 Loss Is $1,857,127

United American Bosch Corp. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss after depreciation of $1,207,155 but before setting aside $574,699 for additional reserves and $75,273 for miscellaneous charge-offs, making a total loss of $1,857,128, after all charges. This compares with net loss for the calendar year 1931, after depreciation, of $873,213 and a final loss after additional reserves of $574,039 of $1,447,253.

Against plant value was charged $2,500,000, against good will $624,999 and $300,000 was written off the New York building.

Adolf Gobel, Inc.

Adolf Gobel, Inc., has called a special meeting of stockholders for April 19 to vote on the proposal to change shares to $5 par from no par (except 123,750 shares held in escrow for exercise of common stock purchase warrants) and to reduce capital to $2,164,947 from $8,714,347. The $2,154,947 in the par value at $5 a share on 430,989 shares outstanding exclusive of stock held in escrow.

Phelps Dodge Corporation Loss

Phelps Dodge Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), shows net loss of $3,752,252 after expenses, depreciation and $292,216 charge for adjustment of copper on hand to Dec. 31, 1932, market price of 5 cents a pound. Loss for 1931, which did not include any charge for write-down of copper inventory, was $988,479.

Cons. Gas of Baltimore

The consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore has made payment of $1,900,000 for the acquisition of franchise and assets of the Annapolis & Chesapeake Bay Power Co., subject to bonded indebtedness of the company.

Ogden L. Mills, Director

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Former Secretary of the Treasury Ogden L. Mills has been elected a director of the Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware. Mr. Mills, recently was named a director of the National Biscuit Co.

Tennessee Textile Mills Are Thriving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Knoxville, Tenn.

TWO more east Tennessee textile mills are starting up again, another is expanding with new plants in operation, and a fourth is to double its size.

Eureka Cotton Mills and Englewood Manufacturing Company, textile plants at Englewood, are again running full blast, with orders on hand to run in full force for more than eight months.

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, with recently completed new buildings, is busy, at Kingsport.

Reade Manufacturing Company, shirt manufacturers, is to increase its size at LaFollette.

Japanese Trade Up Substantially During February

NEW YORK, March 18—A special cable to the Commercial Secretary of the Japanese Embassy here says:

"The merchandise exports from Japan during February, 1933, amounted to 118,000,000 yen, with an import excess of 63,000,000 yen. The exports increased 48 per cent and the import excess increased 32 per cent, as compared with figures of the like month in 1932.

"In the same comparison among the principal export items, raw silk declined by 8,000,000 yen, but increases were found as follows: 15,000,000 yen in cotton fabrics, 2,000,000 yen in wheat flour, 1,500,000 yen in silk fabrics, and 1,430,000 yen in rayon goods. The imports increased by 26,000,000 yen in raw cotton, by 7,000,000 yen in wool, and by 2,000,000 in iron.

"The exports to China during January, 1933, amounted to 9,000,000 yen, and an import excess aggregated 1,700,000 yen. As compared with the like month a year ago, there is shown an 80 per cent increase in exports, a 38 per cent increase in imports, and a 34 per cent decrease in import excess.

"The trade with China, classified by districts and compared with February, 1932, showed the following changes: The exports increased 30 per cent to Northern China, 21 per cent to Central China, and 34 per cent to Hong Kong; and the imports also increased 94 per cent from Central China, 60 per cent from Southern China, 20 per cent from Hong Kong, and 5 per cent from Northern China.

"The exports to Manchuria during January, 1933, amounted to 15,000,000 yen, with an import excess of 2,000,000 yen. In comparison with figures of the like month last year, the exports increased 135 per cent and imports also increased 27 per cent, while the import excess declined 65 per cent."

Retail Food Prices In New England Off

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Continued decreases in retail food prices in the larger cities of New England were reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the year ended Feb. 15, an average decrease of 13¾ per cent was reported for 51 cities of the country, with the following drop in food prices in New England:

New Haven, 16 per cent; Bridgeport and Fall River, 14 per cent; Manchester and Portland, 13 per cent; Boston, 12 per cent, and Providence 11 per cent.

As compared with an average national decrease of 4 per cent in the one-month period from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15 this year, the New England decreases were: Boston and Bridgeport, 6 per cent; Manchester, New Haven and Providence, 5 per cent; Fall River and Portland, 4 per cent.

Goodrich Expenditures In New England Area

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, spent $1,658,010 during 1932 in the purchase of raw and manufactured materials from various industries and producers in the New England district comprising Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, according to a national survey just completed.

This amount does not include total expenditures of Goodrich in the New England states, the report shows, for Goodrich pay rolls were not included in the tabulations.

Gulf Oil Corporation Net

Gulf Oil Corporation report for 1932, showing net of $2,743,492, after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., compared with a net loss in 1931 of $23,670,052 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, intangible development costs, etc., and adjustment of $11,958,086 in oil inventories, states that because of state proration laws and regulations resulting in abnormal restriction of flow of wells, producing subsidiaries have capitalized intangible development costs of $4,003,212 for producing wells drilled during 1932, and have made provision in income account for depreciation of these costs to amount of $381,592, based on quantity produced from such wells, resulting in net addition to fixed assets account of $3,621,620.

Nova Scotia Fish Industry

HALIFAX, N. S., March 18 (AP)—Fish landings in the maritime provinces decreased 2,426,500 pounds in February, as compared with landings during the corresponding month last year, according to the report of D. H. Sutherland, chief supervisor of the eastern fisheries division. The total catch during February was 7,023,700 pounds having a landed value of $193,489, compared with 9,450,200 pounds valued at $207,835 in February last year.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

CHICAGO, March 18—Retail business of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the large cities began to show an improvement this week, but mail order sales still lag. Of the company's sales of $280,000,000 during the calendar year 1932, about $110,000,000, or 40 per cent consisted of mail-order sales.

Creamery Package Manufacturing

CHICAGO—Creamery Package Manufacturing Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common due at this time. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred was declared, payable April 10 to stock of record April 1.

Symington Co. 1932 Loss

NEW YORK, March 18—Symington Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $230,730 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $365,390 in 1931.

Improvement In Many Classes of German Industry

Increase in Metal Output —Building Decline Halted—Paper Trade Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The position of individual German industries is summarized in a report issued by the Institute for Economic Research.

At the end of 1932 the position of German agriculture was critical. Owing to oversupply, prices in the grain market, as well as in the livestock market were low, and tariffs and other measures, though they reduced outside pressure, were unable to raise the prices as in former years.

Industrial Production

Industrial production which increased in autumn, has declined since November. Increase in the turnover of coal has been larger than the usual seasonal gain. The extent of iron production has kept its pace in the domestic market. Foreign sales are still determined by Russian orders. The output of other metals with the exception of copper increased on the average in recent months. The same is the case for the finishing metal industries. Imports of metals and export of finished proucts are also higher.

The domestic sale of machines has steadily increased since the beginning of 1932. Foreign orders declined until November. The revival in December was due to Russian orders. The general position of the machine industry remains low.

Building Industry

In the electrotechnical industry employment increased, and improvement in the sales of motor vehicles continues.

Employment in the iron and steel industries after a decline in August and September is again augmented. Though employment remains at the January (1932) figure, the number of working hours has advanced considerably. The exports of iron and steel wares also has increased since the middle of last year.

In the building industry the decline has come to a stop. Through the "work creation" program, canalization and irrigation activity continues favorably and is expected to continue during 1933.

In the timber market the turnover is higher, and prices are steadier. In the lumber market the turnover activity remains comparatively low, and prices which were steady in January decreased again in February.

The decline in production and employment in the sawmills, the plywood industry and the wood finishing industry has come to a standstill.

Other Lines

In the paper industry the number of working hours is higher than last year because of a revival of the home business. Exports remained low. In the paper finishing industry employment has partly increased due to seasonal influences.

In the fine ceramics industry orders are increasing for seasonal reasons, but the German export suffers considerably from the competition of countries with depreciated currency. Home consumption is low especially because earthenware is replacing the porcelain.

For the first time employment in the glass industry is above the figure of the preceding year. In the radio industry the peak was reached in November, after which came a seasonal decline. Sales are about the same as in the preceding year.

The retarding of the decline in the retail trade was strongly felt in the last quarter of 1932. At the end of the year the decline practically ended.

Chicago City Railway Net

Chicago City Railway Company, in receivership, for the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, shows net $61,769 after charges, equivalent to 45 cents a share on 108,000 shares, compared with $580,883 or $3.22 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
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Régime for India Allocates Power Of Three Forces

British India, Native States and Crown to Share in Constitution Plan

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17 — India's awaited constitution, which will establish the largest democracy the world has ever seen, was pictured in a White Paper placed before the House of Commons today.

The White Paper is the most important state document on India that has ever been placed before British parliamentarians, and it reveals for the first time the government proposals for federating British India with Indian native states in an administration which has British power as a finely adjusted balance.

The effect of the proposals is to set up provincial and federal executives, responsible to elected legislatures, subject to specified safeguards.

The scheme confers autonomy on nine old and two new provinces of British India, and proposes a federal government, whose elements will be drawn from Indian native states, British India and the British crown. The federal Legislature is conceded to be the responsible government over the federal field except in regard to reserved subjects which vest in the governor-general.

Two-Chambered Legislature

The federal government will have a two-chambered legislature. The upper chamber will consist of 260 members, of which 100 will be appointed by the Princes, and 150 elected by members of the provincial legislatures of British India and 10 nominated by the Viceroy. The lower chamber will have 375 members, of whom the Princes will appoint 125. The remainder will be directly elected according to the seats allocated to each province and to several communities and special interests entitled to representation.

This Legislature will be debarred from passing laws of discriminatory character. In particular it will be unable to pass laws subjecting a British subject or company domiciled in the United Kingdom to any disability or discrimination not suffered by a British Indian subject or company in the United Kingdom. This reciprocity measure is to counteract threats of commercial discrimination which have been made by the extremer elements of Indian politics.

Rising behind the Council House of the dual legislature will be the Viceroy's Palace where the governor-general will continue to hold an important grip on Indian affairs, particularly in the fields of defense and external relations. In addition to these reserved subjects the Viceroy is to receive special responsibilities for specific purposes. He will have power to preserve internal peace, safeguard the financial stability and credit of the federation, protect minorities, secure the interest of members of public services, protect the rights of Indian states and prevent commercial discrimination. He will also have the right to make special ordinances to meet emergencies.

Duties of Governor-General

The Governor-General will fill a dual capacity. As Governor-General he will head the federation and as Viceroy he will conduct relations with native states in matters outside the federal sphere. As Governor-General he will be aided and advised by the Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature in all matters save those reserved to his special care. In event of a breakdown of the machinery of government he is empowered to assume full control. These special and wide powers, however, are to be exercised only in special circumstances and not in the everyday routine of administration.

To some extent the general scheme of federal organization extends to the provinces. There special reserved powers will vest in the hands of the Governor. Hitherto, however, law and order have been in the hands of the provincial governors; now these phases of administration are to be handed to ministers who will be elected. In the present provincial legislatures only a proportion of the members are elected.

The federation will be brought about by the princes' surrender of the "defined corpus of their present sovereign rights" to the federation. Rights not so surrendered will continue to vest with the princes under suzerainty of the British crown.

Conditions for Federation

Two conditions qualify the setting up of this federation. One is that the agreement to federate must be obtained from rulers of states representing half the population of native states and entitled to not less than half of the states' seats in the upper house of the Federal Legislature. The other condition is that a reserve bank, free from political influence, must be set up and in successful operation.

There is a further step to be negotiated before the federation is established. The British Parliament must indorse the scheme. In this regard Parliament is being asked to examine the White Paper and appoint a joint select committee of both houses to study the entire project. On the report of this committee the Government will submit final proposals for federation in form of a bill.

An extension of franchise will be necessary for setting up these new legislatures. For the lower chamber of the Federal Legislature, the proposals lay down qualifications which should enfranchise between 2 and 3 per cent of the population of British India. Qualifications for voters in provincial legislatures will bring in about 14 per cent of the population and approximately 27 per cent of the adult population. Under the new scheme a federal court will be set up. It will have both an original and appellate jurisdiction and power is given to establish a Supreme Court to act as a court of appeal in British India.

Metropolitan Buys Painting by Raphael And Rare Tapestries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—One of the few paintings by Raphael now in the United States, "The Agony in the Garden," has been purchased by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, chairman of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation, with other treasures of painting, armor and tapestry. Mr. Mackay, who recently resigned as trustee of the museum, owns one of the largest private art collections in the world.

The Raphael is a panel 9½ by 11 inches. It was originally part of an altar piece, which, with this omission, was given to the museum in 1916 by Mr. J. P. Morgan. For the first time in 270 years it now becomes possible to reunite the panel with the altar piece. The altar piece was made by Raphael when he was about 22, and shows the Nazarene kneeling at the right, an angel cup bearer flying overhead. The composition is divided in the center by a slender tree. Apostles are sleeping at the left. The coming sunrise faintly illumines the sky.

Other items in the purchase from Mr. Mackay include Mantegna's "Adoration of the Shepherds"; a fourteenth century French Gothic tapestry having King Arthur for subject; three sixteenth century suits of armor, one that was worn by Henry Herbert, second Earl of Pembroke, and another by George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, both members of the court of Queen Elizabeth of England; and a seventeenth century sword with a hilt of sculptured steel, that was carried by Ambrogio Spinola, the Spanish general who figures prominently in Velasquez's painting "Surrender of Breda."

Presidential Power To Embargo Arms Put Before House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—Grant to the American President of authority to declare an arms embargo—a proposition severely amended and finally sidetracked in the last Congress—became extremely likely today as a resolution to that effect was introduced into the House and committee hearings set for next Tuesday.

Thus the second important step in President Roosevelt's evolving foreign policy has been initiated, the first being his pledge to cooperate with the League of Nations. When his arms embargo proposal goes through he will be able to implement this coöperation with a vestige of practical pressure, and remove the anomaly of a nation making peace with one hand and selling arms with the other.

Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D.) Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the resolution in the new session last night and today set hearings for next week. Although the same committee a few weeks ago limited application of the embargo to the American continents, nothing is now said of this provision, and the resolution in unlimited form is scheduled for speedy approval.

State Department officials, perhaps led by Mr. Cordell Hull, old colleague of committeemen in both House and Senate, will explain the importance of the resolution at the hearings. This time it is believed that the influence of armaments manufacturers and those who regarded the vesting of authority in the President as an unfriendly gesture to Japan will be overmatched by the authority of the new Administration.

Old New York Book Companies Merge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 18—D. Appleton & Co., and The Century Company, two of the oldest book publishing houses in America, will merge under the name of D. Appleton-Century Company, according to an announcement by a stockholders' committee made public today. They will be consolidated at the present Appleton offices in New York with Mr. John W. Hiltman, president of Appleton's since 1918, as chairman of the board, and Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, president of Century since 1914, as president.

The committee which the stockholders of the companies have placed in charge of arrangements for the merger includes besides Mr. Hiltman and Mr. Shuster, Mr. Frederick Roy Martin and Mr. Howard C. Smith of Appleton, and Mr. Ira H. Brainerd and Mr. George H. Hazen of Century.

In charge of the editorial department of the consolidated firm will be Mr. Rutger Bleecker Jewett of Appleton and of the educational book department, Mr. Dana H. Ferrin of Century. The publishing house of Appleton was founded in 1825 by Daniel Appleton, and among the famous books originally brought out by it are "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "David Harum."

Fundamentals of World Economic Meeting Told

Adoption of fundamentals upon which it is hoped to strengthen America's participation in the forthcoming world monetary and economic conference has been voted by the executive committee of the Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced today. Directors of the chamber approve the action.

The Export Club urges that the American delegation bring about discussion of all questions bearing upon existing restrictions on foreign trade; that special consideration be given to the stabilization of exchanges, methods effecting international obligations and reëstablishment of the gold standard internationally; that in the personnel of the American delegation men of practical business experience and training should predominate.

Pyrene Manufacturing Co.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net loss of $179,627 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $132,121 in 1931.

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Wilmington Gets Art Works Worth Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17—Wilmington is to be artistically enriched by the pre-Raphaelite collection of the late Samuel Bancroft, art patron and wealthy manufacturer. With the paintings will go the fine art library of 1500 volumes and manuscripts of great value to the art world.

The gift also includes a three-acre plot of land in the western suburb of the city on which the municipality will be asked to erect and maintain an art museum, a school for teaching the fine arts and a gallery for temporary art exhibitions. It will also accommodate the Howard Pyle collection now housed in the Public Library.

The value of the collection is appraised at more than $1,000,000. It includes countless etchings, photographs and bronzes.

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Florence Beauty Parlor
BEAUTY CULTURE by the Most Approved Methods
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving
Mrs. Joseph H. McKain, Mgr. and Owner
Lido Pools Bldg., Palm Beach, Fla. Ph. 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

Anthony *and* Son's
310-312 CLEMATIS ST.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Women's Apparel and Accessories

Hatch's Inc.
A Complete Fashion Store ... Now Featuring 1933 Fashions

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

B. D. COLE
Engineering Service Department
Phone 2-3133 Guaranty Building

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SARASOTA

Stark's Bakery
Anything Made to Order From a Bun to a Wedding Cake
Phone 7323 327 MAIN STREET

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET

ST. PETERSBURG

LOWREY'S
Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen
348 CENTRAL AVENUE
St. Petersburg, Fla.

OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware and Novelties
Expert Watch Repairing
600 FRANKLIN AVE. 449 CENTRAL AVE.
TAMPA, FLA. ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

E. H. Kaniss Co., Inc.
DIAMOND BROKERS
Exceptional bargains in Diamonds and Jewelry . . . Expert Diamond Setting . . . Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing . . . Engraving . . . Artistic
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Scientific Beauty Salon
Beauty Is What We Make It
We Specialize in Permanent Waving
Phone 6761 623 First Ave. North

'JANAY' BEAUTY SALON
Solicits Your Patronage
MODERN EQUIPMENT
EXPERT ATTENDANTS
CONVENIENT LOCATION
226 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 40-021

De Voe FLOWERS
524 1ST AVE. N. DIAL 6111
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n

TAMPA

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

SHOP *at*—
"SEARS"
AND SAVE
Everything that is useful for the home and car, and everything that is fashionable to wear and for sports—
"The Thrift Store of the Nation"
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Florida Ave. and Polk St., Tampa

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
Tampa Stock Farms
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4063

UNITED MARKETS
South Florida's Greatest Home Owned Food Institution
A Store in Your Neighborhood

Plan for the Years to Come
The Prudential Retirement Annuity Bond saves you all investment problems. A check for an unfailing amount reaches you always on time. Issued in units of $100.
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
LIFE INSURANCE
407 WEST PARK AVE. DIAL M 50-713

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Ra. 5304. 370 Westmont Road, S. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

COAL
Thirty years of specialized coal service to Atlanta householders back of every order placed with us.
Jellico Coal Co., Inc.
MAIN 4100

Whitman's Laundry
Blankets Our Speciality
Recommended by Chatham Blanket Corporation to wash your finest woolen blankets without shrinking. Call Ja. 0414.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Schneider's Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

SAVANNAH

GLOBE SHOE CO.
19 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
Tel. 2-1929
Arch Preserver and Matrix Shoes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC. Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Louis G. Ratcliffe
Flowers
431 South Tryon Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Hundreds of delicious suggestions for the busy hostess at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

OBTAIN mail orders, canvassers, distributors through newspaper-magazine advertising; publishers' rates. MARTIN AGENCY, 171A Madison Ave., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

NEW INTERNATIONAL BOOK COVERS, made of celluloid, bound with leatherette, rounded metal corners, for Bible, textbook, quarterly and all periodicals; every student a prospect; sold outright to agents and dealers; liberal profit; exclusive territories allotted. J. & B. GORDON, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

To Those Who Are Commuting This Winter
Why not take a small furnished apartment for the next two or three months at
The EMPIRE
333 Commonwealth Ave.
No Housekeeping Cares
Rates Extremely Reasonable
Dining Room (Amer. Plan) Excellent
Thomas O. Paige, Resident Manager
Telephone Commonwealth 6870 or
R. S. and C. R. Codman
50 Congress Street Hubbard 1275
BOSTON

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON—Very low rentals to very select tenants in the most desirable location in Fenway Park; 1-2-3 steam heated apartments, kitchen, bath, free electric refrigeration, incinerators; under personal supervision resident superintendent. 1175-1179 BOYLSTON ST.; COM. 9058.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Best Locations—1-6 Rooms
RENTS REASONABLE
CALL MR. BEYER, UNIVERSITY 3605
OPEN EVENINGS

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

Riverside Apartment Hotel
FURNISHED or unfurnished suites, any size; service or period; fine location; reasonable. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass. Uni. 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Overlooking Fenway; attractively furnished 3-room apartment with kitchen, suitable for two people; lady going to Europe will rent reasonable until about Sept. Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—One room and alcove. Frigidaire, radio; Westland Ave.; or will sell furniture. Commonwealth 3527.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC. Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MENTALLY and physically handicapped children given loving, understanding care and training in small family home near Boston. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

FURRIERS

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; free glazing. CANTOR BROS., 15b Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, WINCHESTER, MASS.—Near Wedgemere Station, sunny corner duplex, garage. $75 per month. Tel. Winchester 1234-M.

NYACK, N. Y.—Charming quaint stucco home, beautiful setting overlooking Hudson; 7 rooms, 2 tile baths, fireplace, newest decorations, hot water heat, garage; rent reduced. Phone Nyack 1127, Wisconsin 7-1191 (N.Y.C.).

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

CHOICE furniture from homes, very cheap, new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 E. 60th, New York City.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Mill supply lines and established New England selling agency, numbering amongst its clientele of customers some of the largest textile, paper mills, machine and manufacturing plants of all kinds—is in position to take on additional representation. Only high grade lines of real merit considered. Best of references given and required. Write Box H-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-16 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y., Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BALDWIN grand piano used by a renowned artist; good as new; low price to teacher or student. BALDWIN PIANO WAREROOMS, Inc., 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Cental Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7875

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4061—3277

REAL ESTATE

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
CAPE COD
ONE MILE OF SHORE FRONT
HOTEL, COTTAGES, ETC., 10 BUILDINGS, 500 HOUSE LOTS, $50,000 REQUIRED. SCARGO REALTY, INC., BOURNE, MASS.

80 ACRES, near railroad, schools, etc.; suitable small fruit and garden truck; 10-room house, other buildings; settle estate. F. A. TEELE, 250 Elm St., W. Somerville, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AMBITIOUS woman desiring permanent connection; high type book sales work; experience not essential; opportunity to earn good income; commission. MRS. ALLEN, 1207 Chestnut St., 5th floor, Philadelphia.

SEE NEXT PAGE

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For Other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5-6—Guest house on corner opposite new Publishing House and The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 7665. Major.

BOSTON—Attractive, sunny rooms overlooking Christian Science church park; single, double. COM. 0909.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 96 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., Near Mass. Ave.—Furnished front room with large closet; $5 week. Tel. Circle 9357.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment. kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave.—Room, nicely furnished, very reasonable, light and airy.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Couple will share their lovely 7-room house with couple; light, airy, clean room for privacy and individuality; oil burner, electric refrigerator; $35 monthly. Write 1314 East 59th St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1870 Beacon St.—Comfortable, homey room; 20 minutes from Park St. Aspinwall 4159.

ROOMS WANTED

IN NEW YORK CITY (centrally located)—Room with kitchen privileges for woman with boy 6; reasonable; state rental. Apt. B-14, 70-35 Broadway, Jackson Heights, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

INTERNAL combustion engineer, with government qualifications; expert on gas and Diesel engines, maintenance and repairs. Write X-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN EXPERIENCED COOK wishes position in small family. Call Commonwealth 2064 (Boston).

MIDDLE AGE WOMAN (widow) wishes position in motherless home. Write Box S-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COMPETENT and reliable light colored woman desires part-time position; prefers hours 9 to 3. Call Larchmont 475-J evenings, Larchmont, N. Y.

MATURE woman, experienced hotel office duties; bookkeeper-stenographer, financial statement; also front desk; capable, conscientious; references; any locality. M-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN-WOMEN — Shine-Sac, the economical cleaner, polisher for glass, metals, porcelain; repeats on merit; 100% commission; send 10c for samples and particulars for exclusive agencies. Room 903, 7 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES / TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

MONTEBELLO, CALIF.—New idea, ladies' scarfs; all silk, hand blocked, $1.00; hand embroidered $1.25; commission 30%; those with following; state references. J. SOBEL, 217 S. 4th Street.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN stamps as well as APPROVALS for GENERAL COLLECTORS. Or what are you looking for? J. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 65, Berne, Switzerland.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED to sell new patented advertising consisting of permanent screen door messages to local bakeries and food manufacturers; commission basis; idea gets general acceptance and is profitable to all. SCREEN ADVERTISING Inc., Dallas, Texas.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRST CLASS MACHINIST, with 25 years general experience as follows: 15 in factories, 5 in job work, 5 yrs. traveling salesman. Write C. P. S., 1917 Arlington Ave., Los Angeles.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

125 HOTEL HAMPTON 125
Rooms ATLANTA, GA. Baths
Rates $1.50, $1.25, $1.00

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

DRESSMAKING

BERLIN — Modesalon Hanna Walde. Plain and elegant dresses. W 62, Kurfürstenstr. 102, Stfg. I, II, a.d. Nürnbergerstr. Tel. B 4 Bavaria 6273

HARP LESSONS

PARIS. Madame RAULOT-LAPOINTE, 51 Avenue Bugeaud, 16ème, registered on Record Polydor 521.960; harp lessons beginning October.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

RUDOLF BERGMANN
Danzig, Jopengasse 59. Freistaat Danzig
Textil-Agentur-Kommission
would undertake more agencies for first-class manufacturers. Central warehouses.

MUSIC

PARIS—Lessons in accompanying. Musique d'ensemble. MADAME MONJOU, 42 Avenue de La Bourdonnais. Tel. Ségur 28-04.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BADEN-BADEN, Schwarzwald, Germany — Harmonious home offered, delightful surroundings, opportunity to learn German; moderate terms. Miss C. V. LEPEL, Schützenstr. 13.

FRANKFURT a.M., Germany—Paying guest cordially welcomed in good family. GRETZ, Frankfurt a.M., Flugplatz, Germany. Zahlender Gast findet liebevolle Aufnahme.

KASSEL-WILHELMSHOHE, Germany — One or two young girls received in family; own villa; lovely country; music, sports, museum. RM 150 per month. v. POMMERESCHE. Kunoldstr. 72.

LAKE OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND—Pleasant home, modern comforts, nice room, bath, piano; suitable for boy, or young gentlemen attending school in Zurich (polytechnic university); terms moderate. Further particulars from MRS. ISLER-SCHMID, 226 Seestrasse, Kilchberg b/Zurich; tel. 914.270.

OSLO—Opportunity for young English girl or boy to board in good Norwegian home; to share room with my young daughter or young son; 25/- a week; opportunity for sports. MRS. ELISABETH GUNDERSEN, Gabelsgt. 10.

PARIS SUBURBS—Quiet, comfortable paying guests, students' home; garden, garage; FRS. 315.- weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6, rue Fontaine, Asnières.

POST WANTED

LADY trained in giving special care and attention, experienced in household, seeks post with elderly lady or children where opportunity to learn English. Please apply: C. V. LEPEL, Baden-Baden, Schützenstr. 13, Germany.

GERMANY—Post wanted for my son, 18, metal worker, trained large Berlin factory, skilled lathe operator, construction electrical apparatus, automatic tool machines, assembling electrical conveyors. Emil GEORGE, Berlin-Charlbg., Nordhauserstr. 1.

GERMANY—Engineer seeks post.- Hochbautechn. 26. Absolv. höh. techn. Staatslehranst., erf. Kanalbau, städt. Hochbau, sucht Stellg. Adolf GORGES, Peine, Ilsederstr. 11.

GERMANY—Two young women seek suitable posts, if possible together; household, gardening, or office; Christian Scientists preferred. Please apply: H. KESCHNAT, Kiel, Prinz Heinrichstr. 9.

SWISS girl, French, German and English speaking, desires position as secretary, or governess; knowledge of all business work; experience with children. Please write to LOUIS STAMPFLI, Schwarzorstrasse 99, Berne, Switzerland.

Continental Europe

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

hats
Gloves—Pull-Overs
MARIA GUY
8, Place Vendôme
Tel: Gutenberg 14-92
CANNES—LA CROISETTE
1, GALERIES FLEURIS

Revillon
FURS
40, RUE LA BOËTIE,
PARIS
TEL.: ELYSEES 98-51

Jane Henry
Couturier
3, Rue du Boccador
(Near Avenue Montaigne)
Tel.: Elysées 91-79

Danish Pastry Shop
Tea Room 4, Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away or delivered. Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch. Frs. 12.- beverage and cake included.
Tel.: Opéra 06-38

REPAIRS TO
Antique or Modern Furniture
F. BALLAIRE
3, Passage de la Madeleine, Paris
Tel: Louvre 38-17
also
ODD JOBS IN CARPENTRY FOR OFFICE AND APARTMENT INSTALLATIONS

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128, rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to all parts.
Tel.: Passy 86-91

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10 Rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
HOME COOKING, FRESH VEGETABLES
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken Se Habla Espagnol

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
WILLI JÜHLKE
ELECTROMEISTER
Elektr. Licht-, Kraft- u. Schwachstrom-Anlagen
Beleuchtungskörper, Reparaturen jeder Art
W. 57, Potsdamerstr. 89 Tel. B 7 Pallas 3631

STATIONERS
G. HONRATH
Papiere aller Art für Gewerbe, Büro und Haushalt, Geschäftsbücher
Schreibwaren, Drucksachen, Bastelmaterial
Charlottenstr. 62 (Nähe Leipzigerstr.)

Möbel-Kamerling
N. Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Casseverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, also Suites—

EILERS Shoe Store
ANHALT STR. 2

KLUGE
Delicatessen. Specialty: best quality flour all baking ingredients.
Wilmersdorf Pfalzburger Str. 59
Tel. H 1 Pfalzburg 6340
Feinkost Spezialität feinstes Auszugsmeh "Müllerstolz" und sämtliche Backartikel

Upholstered Furniture and Draperies
also made to order. Repairs
B. SCHRANK
Dekorateur und Polsterer
Charlottenburg
Englischestr. 30
Tel. C 9 Tierg. 6068

Bücherrevisorin
ELISABETH BUCHHOLZ, Berlin N. 31
Brunnenstr. 106. Tel. Vineta 0644
erledigt Buchführung, Monats-u. Jahresbilanzen und Steuersachen geg. mässiges Honorar—Auditress

Solingen Cutlery
PAUL WEYERSBERG
Solinger Stahlwaren u. Besteckhaus
Eigene Schleiferei
S. O. 36. Dresdener Str. 132
(Am Kottbuser Tor) Tel. F. 1 Moritzpl. 3582

TOILET ARTICLES
KLARA JÄNNER
Seifen, Wirtschaftsartikel, Parfümerien
Besen - Bürstenwaren
Berlin N. 58 Griebenowstr. 21

MILLINERY
Damenputz
Elise Seeländer
Berlin - Südende
Steglitzerstr. 18

Haberdashery, Underwear, Hosiery
Hermann Schwertfeger
Pfalzburgerstr. 87 (Ecke Lietzenburgerstr.)
Kurzwaren Trikotagen Strümpfe

IRONMONGERS
HUGO REHBEIN
Charlottenburg am Knie
Berliner Str. 159. Tel. C 4 Wilhelm 5033
WIRTSCHAFTSARTIKEL und EISENWAREN

Bakers and Confectioners
BÄCKEREI und KONDITOREI
OTTO GÜNTHER
C 2. Stralauerstr. 34 (Nähe Stadthaus)

BOOKSELLERS
KURT TROLES
BUCHHANDLUNG
(Nebenartikel: Papier- u. Schreibwaren)
Bln.-Friedenau Hauptstr. 84
(gegenüber Stierstr.)

STATIONERY
Clara Dreier
Lützowstr. 78 Tel. Lützow 3723
Schreibwaren Bürobedarf
Bücher werden besorgt

Wireless Sets Gramophones
RADIO-MUSIKHAUS HEUTHALER
Sämtliche Radioapparate
Sprechmaschinen und Schallplatten deutscher Fabrikate. Einzelteile.
Berlin N 20, Prinzen Allee 38
Tel. D 4 3007

McGUMTAU
Kolonialwaren - Konserven
CHARLOTTENBURG
Berlinstr. 147 Gegr. 1884
—GROCERIES—

Schneidermeisterin—Dressmaker
ATELIER FÜR DAMENMODEN
Else Ecklebe
Bln. Südende — Potsdamerstr. 23
Privatstr. Haus 9

DELICATESSEN
BRUNO EHRHARDT NACHF.
Walter Rümmler
Butterhandlung - Feinkost
Spezialität: echte Thüringer und Westfälische Fleischwaren
Wilmersdorf Berlinerstr. 16
Tel. H 2 Uhland 906

LEATHER DEALER
GUSTAV ERTEL
LEDERHANDLUNG
Schuhmacherbedarfsartikel
Spez.: Eichenlohgegerbte Sohl- und Vach-Croupons
Bln. N. 20. Stettinerstr. 47. Tel. D. 4.7821

SHOE STORE
BRUNO SCHULZE
SCHUHWAREN
Berlin N. 20 Stettiner Str. 46

RELIGIOUS POEMS
"DER WEG ZUM LICHT"
Religiöse Gedichte von Arthur List.
Tief empfundene religiöse Lyrik zu beziehen zum preise von RM 3.80 durch David Salomon, Antiquariat, Berlin-Halensee, Westfälischestr. 63

Electrical Appliances
F. C. SCHMIDT jun.
Charlbg. 1, Wallstr. 102 Tel. C 4 5493
SÄMTLICHE ELEKTRISCHE BEDARFSARTIKEL
für Stark- und Schwachstrom
Radioapparate und Batterien

LEATHER GOODS
Koffer-Schulze
LEDERWAREN KOFFER
Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorferstr. 125 und Wilmersdorf, Berlinerstrasse 131

HEDWIG ICKER
CHOCOLATES—PRALINEN
Berlin Charlottenburg
Dahlmannstr. 7
Tel. C 2 Bleibtreu 0718

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str. 43 Tel. Königstadt 824
IRONMONGERY
House and Kitchen Utensils
Glass and China
Haus- und Küchengeräte. Glas, Porzellan

STATIONERY
FRANZ ZABEL
Drucksachen, Feinpapiere
Bürobedarf, Geschäftsbücher
SW 11. Stresemannstr. 55, am Anhalter Bhf.
Tel. F 5 Bergmann 5917

BUTCHERS
Rind- u. Schweineschlächterei
Feine Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
Richard Krüger
Fleischermeister
Tempelhof, Berliner Str. 159
Zweiggeschäft: Berliner Str. 36
Tel. Barwald 2755

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

Robert Koschnitz & Co.
Gegr. 1859 Establ. 1859
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
FLEISCH- u. WURSTWAREN
FEINKOST
Spittelmarkt 6-7 Gertraudtenbrücke
Leipzigerstr. 30, a. d. Friedrichstr.
Stadtbahnbogen Zoo, a. d. Hardenbergstr.
Motzstr. 46, am Prager-platz
Halensee, Westfällischestr. 51
Tempelhof, Berlinerstr. 149
Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorferstr. 94

NORDSEE
Deutschlands grösster Fischhandel Frische Fische, Räucherwaren, Fischkonserven
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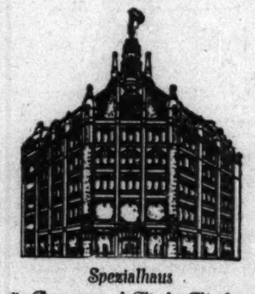

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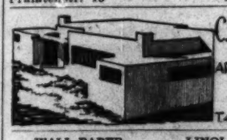

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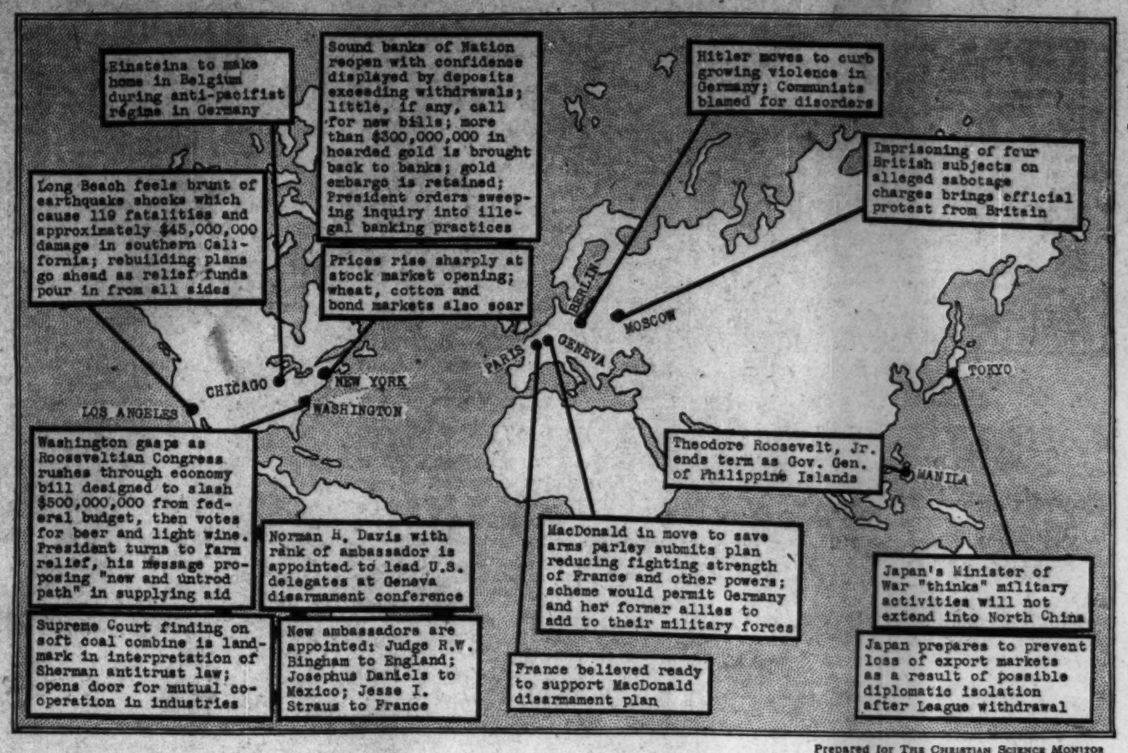
Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 8

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Einsteins to make home in Belgium during anti-pacifist régime in Germany
Long Beach feels brunt of earthquake shocks which cause 119 fatalities and approximately $45,000,000 damage in southern California; rebuilding plans go ahead as relief funds pour in from all sides
Sound banks of Nation reopen with confidence displayed by deposits exceeding withdrawals; little, if any, call for new bills; more than $300,000,000 in hoarded gold is brought back to banks; gold embargo is retained; President orders sweeping inquiry into illegal banking practices
Prices rise sharply at stock market opening; wheat, cotton and bond markets also soar
Hitler moves to curb growing violence in Germany; Communists blamed for disorders
Imprisoning of four British subjects on alleged sabotage charges brings official protest from Britain
Washington gasps as Roosevelt ian Congress rushes through economy bill designed to slash $500,000,000 from federal budget, then votes for beer and light wine. President turns to farm relief, his message proposing "new and untrod path" in supplying aid
Norman H. Davis with rank of ambassador is appointed to lead U.S. delegates at Geneva disarmament conference
MacDonald in move to save arms parley submits plan reducing fighting strength of France and other powers; scheme would permit Germany and her former allies to add to their military forces
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. ends term as Gov. Gen. of Philippine Islands
Supreme Court finding on soft coal combine is landmark in interpretation of Sherman antitrust law; opens door for mutual co-operation in industries
New ambassadors are appointed: Judge R.W. Bingham to England; Josephus Daniels to Mexico; Jesse I. Straus to France
France believed ready to support MacDonald disarmament plan
Japan's Minister of War "thinks" military activities will not extend into North China
Japan prepares to prevent loss of export markets as a result of possible diplomatic isolation after League withdrawal
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Radiated Mole

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE little radiated mole is often referred to as the "star-nosed mole" because its nose ends in a fleshy disk with about 15 or 20 reddish rays radiating from the nostril openings, resembling the petals of a daisy.

The star nose, however, isn't the only thing about this little creature that invites attention. One has only to examine its short stocky legs and long trowel-shaped claws to understand how the creature can tunnel so rapidly, in whichever direction its keen nose detects grubby worms and insects. Suburbanites don't like to see their lawns tunneled under, but they do like to have the insect pests removed, and in this art the moles as a group are very efficient.

The sense of hearing is believed to play a large part in the mole's daily life, and with the exception of sight, its senses are singularly good. It does have eyes, in spite of much popular disbelief—they can be found with a little trouble, practically hidden in the fur.

The animal belongs to the insectivora group, which includes the shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. It is native to North America, being fairly abundant in Canada and the United States.

In Lighter Vein

No Kick Coming

A darky living in Missouri advertised a mule for sale at a great bargain, and one day a stranger stopped and offered to buy it. The darky asked where the man lived. The man told him he lived in Ohio, and then asked what difference that made. To which the darky replied:

"Well, suh, Ah ain' goin' ter transfer dat-air mule ter nobody unlessen he live a pow'ful distance fum heah. When Ah sells that animule Ah wants ter be sure Ah's red ob him for good, an' likewise all conversation appertainin' ter him."—*Pathfinder.*

Just a Handy Man

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG man, experienced store salesman in clothing, dry goods, grocery, news, music, and jewelry business. Watchmaker, typist, maintenance electrician, motion picture operator, theater manager, electrical instrument repairman, entertainer, truck driver, short-order cook. Character references. Write F, care Record.—*Canon City* (Colo.) *Record.*

Slander

Jones had officiated at the opening of a flower show. In the morning paper he read as follows:

"As Mr. Jones mounted the stage all eyes were fixed on the large red nose he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rebuff

Porter: "Miss, your train is—"

Precise Passenger: "My man, why do you say 'your train,' when you know it belongs to the railway company?"

Porter: "Dunno, Miss. Why do you say, 'my man,' when you know I belong to my wife."—*Cash Year.*

More Knocks

Because of the increased competition from house-to-house salesmen, we understand that opportunity now knocks a dozen times.

The Taunt

Where the traffic congestion usually was heavy an enterprising community placed the following sign: "If you lived here you would be home now!"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOTHING is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal now does always last.
—ABRAHAM COWLEY

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Scriptures—The careful speaker is distinguished by his effort to sound the *-u* instead of *-oo*. The latter, however, is passable in colloquial speech. (The same applies to "stupefying," "illusion," "tune," "Luke," "natural." "spiritual," etc.

Inversion—There is no *z* sound; *in-vur'-shun.* (The same applies to "version," "perversion," etc.)

Transitory—The *s* is sounded as *s*, not *z, tran'-sih-to-ry.*

Transitional—*Tran-sish'-un-al* is preferred.

Antipodes—The publishers of Webster's now say that the word should always be sounded with accent on the second syllable, *an-tip'-o-deez.*

Inquiry—Accent the second syllable, *in-kwire'-y.*

Pandemonium — Coined from the Greek *pan,* "all," and *daimoni,* "demons," the word being applied to the mythical abode of all demons. Sound it *pan-de-mo'-nih-um,* with secondary stress on first syllable.

Premises—*Prem'-is-ez* (all vowels short).

Horizon — *Ho'-ri-zun* (*o* as in obey, not as *au* in haul).

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si-ni* (vowels long).

Revelator—The third syllable has principal accent, secondary stress on the first, *Rev-e-lay'-ter.*

Subjective—"A subjective state" or condition is that existence which an object has in the consciousness of an individual. In other words, that which is subjective is specifically within the perceiving mind. (An "objective state" is the natural state or condition of an object. Different individuals may have different subjective impressions of the same objective fact.)

Isaiah 45: 11—Some scholars detect in the original the aspects of a question, but stress on each "me" would seem to meet the requirements of the Authorized Version.

"Expected end" (Jer. 29: 11)—Literally, "a hoped-for end."

"Thy coming" (Matt. 24: 3)—The literal and primary meaning of the Greek word *parousia,* here rendered "coming," is "presence," and it is thus translated in II Cor. 10: 10 and Phil. 2: 12.

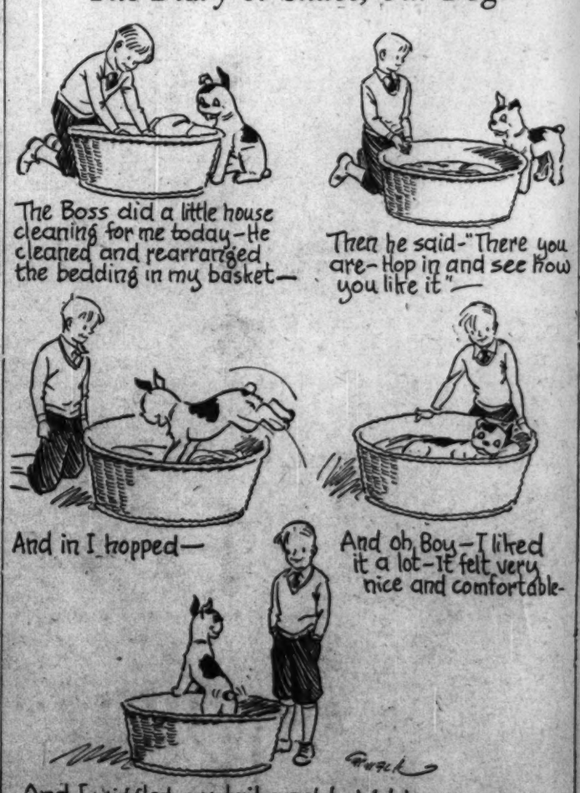
"Shall deceive many" (Matt. 24: 5)—The literal meaning of the word (Greek *planao*) rendered "deceive" is to "lead astray" or "cause to wander." Incidentally, this verb is the root of our word "planet." (In early days, planets were supposed to be wandering stars.)

"Alpha and Omega" (Rev. 21: 6)—Alpha (A) and Omega (Ω) are, of course, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. It may be noted that the word "alphabet" itself comes from the first and second letters of the same alphabet, *alpha beta.*

"Confounded be all they that . . . boast themselves of idols" (Ps. 97: 7)—A more literal translation of the Hebrew word *Yeboshu,* here rendered "confounded," would be "ashamed." The word translated "idols" comes from a root which means "weak, feeble, poor, worthless, insufficient."

"Light is sown for the righteous" (Ps. 97: 11)—This is a literal rendering of the Hebrew text as we have it today; but from the evidence of the Septuagint, the Syriac, and other versions, it is possible that at some period a copyist wrote זרח, instead of an original זרע which means "appears" or "rises," a verb often used with reference to the rising of the sun (as in Ps. 104: 22 and Job 9: 7). Hence Moffatt's rendering. "Light dawns for the just"; and that of the Septuagint, "Light is sprung up for the righteous."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss did a little house cleaning for me today—He cleaned and rearranged the bedding in my basket—
Then he said—"There you are—Hop in and see how you like it"—
And in I hopped—
And oh, Boy—I liked it a lot—It felt very nice and comfortable—
And I wiggled my tail and told him so—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

MISS B—— resolved at the last minute upon a trip from New York to Boston by boat. She had been working very hard and felt the need of quiet and rest. Boarding the boat, she was told there were no staterooms, that she would have to sit up all night; but before she had reconciled herself to the meaning of this, there came a cancellation, and she found herself in possession of a comfortable outside stateroom on the upper deck where she liked best to be.

As she sat on deck watching the sunset she thought with delight of the peace and quiet and relaxation, the opportunity of being by herself and undistubed, the luxury of going to bed early and getting plenty of sleep; and her heart sent up a humble prayer of gratitude and joy.

Soon a woman pulled two chairs together, spread a blanket over them, and stretched herself out as though to sleep. "I'm just practicing," she explained. "I couldn't get a stateroom, and there's such a mob of women and children in the lounge—I'd rather stay out here all night than listen to the crying and fussing, and the smell of banana skins. I'm glad it's so warm."

Miss B—— remembered the extra berth in her stateroom; she saw her expected peace and quiet vanishing, and right there began a battle. "Why," came the argument," should I sacrifice what I have earned—and so badly need—for a perfect stranger, who's not very attractive looking—neat enough, but really a bit shabby?" "Because," came the answer, "you might have been smelling banana skins all night yourself. You have expressed gratitude for being cared for; now prove your gratitude by sharing." And so the prayer sent out earlier in the evening stood her in good stead and enabled her to cast out the selfish desire for privacy and to invite the woman to share the stateroom.

And the reward? It was surely quick and pressed down and running over. The woman proved to be a very interesting person who had done unusual things and Miss B—— was not only greatly entertained but she gained some valuable information for which she had been searching! So, although she did not get all the sleep she had planned on, she awoke refreshed and blessed, and the experience has remained in consciousness as a bulwark in overcoming selfishness.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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It will not take but a minute", said the housekeeper to the maid as she removed the table from the kitchen to mop it. "It was not necessary for you to have done that, said the other, but being in need of a cleaning, I am glad the job was done".

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Sunshine on the Corn Rows

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S farm relief bill has two important advantages. First, it would provide a choice of methods, so that instead of trying to help all kinds of crops with a single panacea, one plan can be applied to wheat, another to cotton, and so on. Second, it would place final authority for choice and adoption of plans in the hands of one man, the Secretary of Agriculture, instead of allowing the program to be loaded down by congressional lobbying and logrolling.

Recent discussion has brought out the difficulties of fitting the domestic allotment plan to peanuts, hogs and butter. There are many kinds of farm commodities and each has its own marketing problems. It's no good trying to thresh wheat with a cream separator or feed hogs with a cultivator, and it's just as futile trying to rescue corn prices with a wheat marketing plan or pouring the dairy farmer into the same mold with the cotton planter.

The Administration bill proposes to authorize three plans, the domestic allotment, the land leasing and the cotton option plan. Apparently the allotment would be applied to wheat, for which it was originally developed; the cotton option plan, as its name implies, would be invoked for the South's staple crop; and the leasing of land would be employed to reduce the acreage devoted to corn and hog raising.

Now let's see how a typical farmer would operate under each of these three plans. Possibly least known outside the South is the option contract plan. So we'll begin with an imaginary Sam Brent in Quitman County, Mississippi.

Sam ordinarily plants eighty acres of cotton. This year, if he wishes, he may plant only half of this, and with what he would spend for planting the other forty he will be invited to buy from the Secretary of Agriculture an option on as many bales as he normally would pick from the now idle acres. The Secretary, for this purpose, would have bought up with Government money the thousands of bales of surplus cotton now in the hands of the Federal Farm Board or pledged to it on borrowings by coöperatives. This he would contract to sell to Sam Brent and other planters at the present purchase price.

At the end of the season Sam would have to prove he had actually reduced acreage as agreed and had not increased his use of commercial fertilizer on the remaining acres. This done, he could claim his cotton from the Secretary at the option contract price and immediately sell it at a price which presumably would have improved several cents a pound as a result of his and other planters' reductions.

The land-leasing plan would involve a somewhat similar contract. For our example of it, let's picture a Jim Welch near Hopedale, Ill. In order to keep himself from raising too much corn and feeding too many hogs or cattle for market, Jim would simply lease a corner of his farm to the Government. He then would have to prove, moreover, that he had not marketed more than a certain percentage of his usual marketings of corn or hogs in order to collect his rent for it.

In order to raise the money to pay this rent, and also to pay the domestic allotment plan benefits on wheat, the Government would collect a tax on processors, such as the packers of meat and the millers of flour. This tax, levied only on products for consumption in the United States, presumably would be passed on in part to the consumer, but would hardly be large enough to hurt him.

The allotment plan has been explained a number of times. In its essence, as it might apply to one of the Olaf Johnsons in North Dakota, it means that Olaf will agree to reduce his wheat acreage by, say, 20 per cent, and in return will receive a certificate entitling him to a proportionate share in the proceeds of the tax on flour milled for domestic use.

These are, of course, only the general outlines of the plans. Such measures, as the President wisely said, are frankly experimental. But they are no more bold and involve no more risk than remedies often invoked to aid industry, commerce and finance.

The evident determination in Washington to do something for the farmer gives new brightness to the springtime in more than a score of states. It casts a welcome economic sunshine on the corn rows, the cotton stalks and the wheat fields which mean sustenance to probably one-fourth of America.

Faith, the Best Collateral

PROPAGANDA generally makes bad art. But, whatever the critics may say, one propagandist film, "American Madness," accomplished two purposes. It showed the senselessness of panics. It picked out a grievous flaw in the standards of certain banks. That was some time ago. Events since have done much the same thing.

The Greeks attributed panics to the sudden appearance of Pan, whose pipe, horns and goat's hoofs caused the people to flee in terror. In this picture a telephone girl prattling to her friend about a bank robbery fills the rôle of Pan. Her words are carried from mouth to mouth and magnified in the retelling. Lightning seems not any quicker than the communication of bad news. Within a few hours a great concourse of people are storming the bank for the return of their deposits.

The way in which the panic is countered and repulsed in this picture is the vehicle for a little lesson in banking. The president is a banker of the old school. For thirty years he has been doing business on the basis of character. Collateral, the bonds and securities which most American banks require before they will grant loans, is a purely secondary consideration.

His faith, undimmed by the start of the business slump, alarms the directors. They tell him to call in loans, turn down new loan applications, obtain collateral where he has relied on faith, and in general accumulate more cash in his vaults. He refuses. The run, following the robbery, assumes mighty proportions, until, toward the end of the day, the customers whose character has been a passport at the bank execute a run of their own—this time to deposit money. The panic dissolves in humiliation. "Look," cries the president, pointing to the line of depositing customers, "*there* is a demonstration of faith which is far more valuable than all your collateral."

Faith, indeed, may remove panics as well as move mountains. It is certainly a more solid rock on which to rely than collateral, which, as the crumbling values of the last few years testify, has proved a very flimsy reed. In the end, the distrust that the preference for collateral provokes in the banker proves his undoing. It lives side by side with selfishness and greed—and these bring their own retribution. Now that the most recent panic has subsided, bankers may find it worth while, in more senses than one, to revert to the standards adopted by the hero of "American Madness."

War in the Russian Village

THERE is great significance in the recent Soviet decree giving local officials in the north Caucasus drastic powers of mobilizing the peasants to improve the land and threatening opponents of the government agricultural policy with extreme penalties. It shows that class war in the Russian village has by no means ceased as a result of the drive for collectivization which has brought over 60 per cent of the peasant families into collective farms.

During the last year there have been numerous reports in the Soviet press of slack work on the collective farms and of widespread neglect of the fields; this is one of the main causes of the food shortage in the towns. While there is little opportunity under Soviet conditions for open resistance to government decrees, the peasants have evidently resorted to more or less conscious forms of passive sabotage. This is an expression of discontent with the economic policy which until recently required the peasants to deliver up all the surplus produce of their main crops at fixed prices and gave them an unsatisfactory equivalent in manufactured products in exchange.

Some recent measures of the Government, notably the substitution of a fixed tax in kind for this exchange, have been designed apparently to take the sharpest edge off the discontent of the peasants by removing some of their grievances. But the decree in regard to the north Caucasus indicates that the Soviet Government is prepared to apply very sharp repressive measures along with its more conciliatory program. It will be interesting to follow Soviet agrarian policy closely during the next few months and see whether the elements of conciliation or the elements of force predominate.

For the revival of the peasants' will to work and the raising of agricultural productivity in the Soviet Union are matters of tremendous and urgent importance. Judgment on the economic feasibility of collective farming and the retrospective judgment on the Five-Year Plan will depend in no small measure on whether these objectives can be realized.

Whether class war, plus a more conciliatory food collection policy, will give Russia the bountiful crops which it badly needs remains to be seen. All that seems certain is that during the spring and fall planting campaigns, and during the harvesting campaign, the Russian village this year will be an arena of struggle between the old and new forces in Soviet agricultural life.

For King and Country

SHOTS are not the only things heard round the world. Nor are the words of princes and presidents, sages and savants, the only ones to stir the thoughts of peoples. Out of the mouths of babes—or at any rate undergraduates—are proceeding utterances that may well give international diplomacy pause.

At Oxford, at University College in London, at Manchester, at Bristol, and within the last few days at Glasgow, university students have exhibited an inclination to be done with outworn manners and methods of protecting their King and country. Weapons, they evidently feel, are a poor defense, and war a futile measure toward settling international disputes. Their halls of debate have rung with resolutions not to bear arms, and not to support their Government in any future declaration of war.

Some observers may say students have passed similar resolutions before, but have been the first to flock to the colors when the bugle blew. The complacency of such an observation indicates a scanty knowledge of the trend of youthful thought in many countries.

Young men and women are more poignantly aware than ever before that the cost of war—which includes tragically more than money—must fall most heavily upon them, and must be borne by them for many years after the actual fighting has ceased. They are not merely wondering what brings nations into conflict, and why warm-hearted human beings must become killers of other human beings to settle the conflict. They are bending much effort to find out, and the effort has not been without reward.

Today thousands of young persons are thinking and talking among themselves of things that few of their fathers and mothers knew. They question the position of public leaders, government officials and newspaper owners who have substantial interests in the making and selling of armaments. These young people wonder whether they are morally bound to defend with arms a government that allows industrialists within its borders to supply the enemy with the means of attack.

So when young debaters shock old-style patriots, it should not be thought they are doing so for the sport of the thing. Nor should it be supposed they are renouncing responsibility for their country's welfare, nor that they would refuse to serve their country in time of need, nor that they have struck patriotism from their vocabularies.

Rather it should be acknowledged that they are declaring themselves for the new patriotism, whose servant, as Viscount Cecil has said, would desire "to see his country lead the world in all good ways." This patriot would apply the golden rule among nations as it is applied among individuals, so that none would be a law unto itself, supported by means of force, but all would be subject to laws based on international justice.

Youth is declaring that it wants to see the nations use the world's peace machinery and improve it, instead of planning to use armies and destroy one another's young men.

The Legion's Zero Hour

THE American people have just administered a stunning defeat to the American Legion. Passage of the President's economy bill was achieved only after a last-ditch resistance from the chief organization of veterans. Prolonging a situation which threatened the very stability of the Government, the Legion's lobby in Washington persisted in the attempt to block reform. And its last desperate stand disclosed plainly how far the Legion has strayed not only from its original patriotic purposes but from useful defense of legitimate veterans' interests.

In a final effort to avert defeat it attempted to sacrifice those veterans who most merit help from the Government. That is what the lobby's plan for an all-round reduction of 25 per cent in all veterans' benefits meant. It would have penalized men actually disabled in battle in order that men who never saw battle and who are neither disabled nor in want might continue to receive federal alms.

Such a betrayal of the genuinely deserving veteran has shocked the country, and apparently many of the Legion's own members. It goes far to justify charges that the Legion—which now represents less than one-fourth of the World War veterans—has become primarily a pension-grabbing corporation. While Legion posts have engaged in many useful activities, unselfishly serving their comrades and their communities, the nation has come lately to regard the organization as first of all a political lever for prying open the Treasury doors. The country has felt that it required defense from those who were once its defenders.

But this jarring defeat on the economy bill should mark the bottom of the depression for the Legion. From the nadir of patriotism reached in the offer to sacrifice deserving veterans the Legion can execute an about face. And it is apparently manifesting a desire to do so. The national commander, Mr. Louis A. Johnson, has issued a ringing call to all posts to express their loyalty to the President and to give him the "utmost help" in carrying out the new regulations for veterans' relief.

If the Legion can fulfill the spirit of this appeal, it will regain much of the ground it has lost. More than words will be required. "Utmost help" in carrying out the new law will entail real assistance in weeding out unwarranted claims. It will mean whole-hearted support of the President's purpose to stop doles to the undeserving. It leaves no room for reprisals upon members of Congress who dared this time to disobey the Legion lobby. And it will require a thorough housecleaning by the better elements within the Legion.

Above all, it demands a new attitude not only by the Legion but by other elements in the country which have taught many veterans to look upon the Government as something from which to derive support instead of something to which they should give support. On the night after his inaugural President Roosevelt called upon the Legionnaires to make the sacrifices the times require from all citizens, and declared:

> The forces of selfishness and inertia, of laziness and fear are enemies with whom we never conclude an armistice.

If the Legion will take up the fight against those forces—in itself and in the nation—the present zero hour will prove the starting point for peace-time victories great as any recorded in war.

Editorial Notes

Palestine and Syria now have good automobile roads, and the international motorists' associations are backing the movement for good roads through the Sinai Peninsula, the only available auto route between Europe, Asia and Africa. The money-spending automobile tourists are able to command acceptable highways when no other influence can do so, and thereafter a natural development comes to pass—the trucks of trade follow the pleasure car.

Representative Underhill of Massachusetts protests the printing on forty-three pages of the Congressional Record of a speech on the League of Nations by Senator Sheppard of Texas. The lengthy address, delivered during a filibuster, was not actually intended to slay the League, but only to kill time. The taxpayers do not believe talk is cheap; it cost them $1200 for this purposely pointless speech to go into print.

Since the first piece of its scrip, having a face value of 25 cents, brought $6 from a collector, it appears as though the "apple money" just issued at Wenatchee, Wash., may be of the windfall variety.

The retrenchment measures advised as the result of a general survey of the nation's schools of higher education do not, it will be noted, contemplate any cutting of classes by students.

Geneva—A Tale of Two Cities

GENEVA

ONE of these cities astride Rhone's vivid currents at the foot of Lac Leman is based on world hopes and efforts for international collaboration. Its doings blaze periodically in headlines of all tongues. Again, it plods alone over fields of unrealized political or economic projects.

This city has no country, but is designed to serve all countries. It is young—upward of a dozen years. Yet in name and location it coincides with a city whose present cathedral, made Protestant in the sixteenth century, was started by wandering medieval stone masons in the eleventh and twelfth. Behind that stretches the town known to Cæsar, and a village of still dimmer antiquity, built on pilings in the lake.

When the League of Nations and the International Labor Office came to Geneva, they continued the city's historical trend as an international center. The community brought by these organizations, however, was utterly unlike the original. Both cities exist today, not side by side, but intermingled until only residents can sense the depth of distinction between them.

Failure to recognize these differences leads critics of the League to spatter Geneva—and sometimes the Genevese—with misguided pens. Such quips have hardly made their way into print, in some instances, before most of the persons criticized have climbed onto trains bound for various nations. This transitory population of the "Geneva without a country" owes divided allegiances. Even the permanent League community—despite numerous links with the old city—cannot be mistaken for Geneva of the Genevese.

Somehow this people has preserved an intellectual and social flavor all its own. Genevese speak French and are surrounded by France within a few miles on all sides except the lake front, yet have not lost their individuality. A handful of people—the entire canton numbers only some 173,000, most of them in the city—have clung to their hill through centuries of struggle for political, religious and cultural independence.

Solidarity among such a people is natural, but Geneva's traditions go beyond solidarity. They include sturdy self-reliance and an open door into which refugees have poured from many lands.

Genuine Genevese—the type is clearly marked—combine conservative and progressive ideas in a rare way. Their faces are cast in strong lines. Like many peoples of stern fiber and introspection, they are sometimes dubbed "cold, unsympathetic," by those who fail to see beneath the surface.

* * *

More than casual acquaintance is required to understand the Genevese. Their existence is hardly sensed by many who come to see international organizations in action. Geneva in full blast of an arms conference or League Assembly obscures the Geneva of narrow, steep streets on the old hill at night, with fountains always "ker-chunking" into their basins, cathedral bells sounding the hour, and an occasional troupe of singing students on their way home from a soirée.

Summer visitors to the Wall of the Reformation come close to something fundamental in the original Geneva. After most tourists have gone, Geneva itself comes out of a Sunday morning in November to celebrate the Fête of the Reformation.

That night, Protestants without regard to denomination gather in the cathedral. Zwinglians, Lutherans, Calvinists—many sects from many nations—put aside differences of creed in a common service. The Reformation lives again. Calvin's strict, even harsh, rule of the first Protestant religious state seems less hard to understand. It is remembered that he underwent extreme provocation before resorting to extreme measures. Libertines insulted him in public, plotted for more than a decade to ruin plans he regarded as God-given, and finally raised an armed insurrection against his authority. His stern repression comes into perspective in a cathedral that changed hands during a major battle of the Reformation.

Geneva's hill—still the city's geographical center—wears its age easily. Streets and buildings have been kept in repair. They are clean. Unlike ancient quarters in many cities, this one has no incrustations of soot. Crumbling stones are less frequent than might be expected. Walls are uniformly mellowed. Buildings bear sixteenth century dates as if that were yesterday. Streets twist, rise—break into flights of steps. Eaves project at rakish angles over courtyards. Cobblers bend over their work in half-basements. Their lamps light interiors that hint rude arched passageways leading back into the hill. Barred doors shut off steep flights of steps. Other evidences remain of days when the whole hill was a walled defense.

Everywhere, fountains splash. Many are white marble, with chiseled designs that have taken on the wear of use. For these fountains represent kitchen faucets to many residents of the old hill. A boy dips his pail between flowers that grow at the center of a large fountain. It is at the terraced junction of two streets. With dripping pail, the boy disappears into an arched corridor.

At a plainer trough, attached to another fountain, a woman with red hands sloshes linen white. No central heating softens the cold of these public watering places. Nor can anything in the way of public fountains exceed the clarity and color of this water, fresh from the lake, and only shortly from the Alps. Within the depth of an ordinary fountain, its liquid prisms break into pale blues and turquoise. In winter, ice forms fantastic patterns around the spouts.

* * *

Modern Geneva has expanded from the hill, but has in no sense deserted it. Every building is in use. Cantonal and city government is still centered there in the picturesque "Hotel de la Ville" and annexes. The cathedral is surrounded by headquarters of religious societies. Stores, homes and workshops fill the old city's queer corners. The ancient atmosphere is disturbed only in rare cases. One shop recently superimposed a modernistic front on a medieval interior. The more usual practice is to mark such a word as "garage" on a doorway that could not possibly accommodate a medium-sized car.

Within the narrow limits of the old hill, Geneva of history more than holds its own against waves of post-war architecture. Off the hill, modernism—even futurism—makes sweeping incursions. Apartment buildings—many of extreme design—multiply. These belong to the new Geneva. Journalists and others attracted to the city by international activities occupy them. If these modern buildings draw sufficient residents from houses of the older city, those may be demolished. This process has begun in some sections of the city, but the hill could only be remade by tearing it down. Fortunately for Geneva's picturesqueness, that is not a probability.

Geneva of the Genevese and Geneva of internationalism have many links, despite their differences. The city has given several officials to the League and International Labor Office. A lively interest is taken locally in doings of these organizations. Their coming has given new impetus to the teaching of international subjects in the university. This means much, because Geneva sets store by the institution which has grown from Calvin's Academy.

With characteristic independence, however, Genevese never lose sight of something generally overlooked by the world—that Geneva enjoyed a satisfying culture centuries before the city became a seat of organized internationalism. That culture goes on, a stabilizing influence for both Genevas during ups and downs of international hopes, fears, disappointments—and gains.

R. H. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

An Untried Quantity?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While it is true that the proper circulation of the blood is an indispensable element for the life of the human body, it is also true that if one would inject, and by some mechanical process circulate, an abundance of the best quality of blood in a dead body, that body would not give any sign of life. Evidently, the fundamental principle of life must be some spiritual element beyond human comprehension and control.

It is also believed that the circulation of money is the source of prosperity, and that the lack of it these days is the cause of the more or less universal depression. Of course, under present social conditions, it is necessary for all of us to have money in order to give and to receive, to live and let live.

They tell us that the world is again very sick! But what brought about this condition and where is the cure for it? Is this kind of sickness the result of lack of money? Considering the current mental and moral conditions, if you placed a great deal of money in everybody's hands, would the world be any better for it? Isn't it possible that the remedies offered by economists, statesmen, and the various technocrats are not proving effective because they approach the present malady from the wrong angle? Isn't it possible that, broadly speaking, society is suffering because it may have neglected the things of the spirit which are the fundamental sources of life and which make possible the realization of everything else?

New York. L. CAMILIERI.

"Home-Grown Motor Fuel"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a news item, and again on your editorial page, you gave serious consideration to the compulsory blending of grain alcohol with gasoline as a motor fuel. Similar proposals are repeatedly put forward by others in anxiety over the plight of the farmer, in an attempt to help him.

None of these proposals, however, is based on any sound analysis of the idea, either from an economic or an engineering point of view. It is time their fallacy was brought before the public.

Let us first consider the proposition from an economic point of view. Three years ago, Germany and Hungary decreed that all petrol should be adulterated with 20 per cent potato spirit, and more recently Brazil has followed suit. In none of these countries is there a native petroleum industry of any great importance. In all of these, however, there were national problems which overrode the protests of the motorists. But in this country there is a great plenty of oil as well as an important petroleum industry and a great body of motorists to protest.

Molasses is a by-product, left behind after the sugar crystals have been extracted from the sugar cane or beet sugar juice. Its only big market is the alcohol-producing industry. If alcohol prices should be depressed by a subsidized conversion of surplus farm products, it would simply mean that commercial alcohol makers would pay less for molasses. Sugar beets and sugar cane are American farm products.

There is another economic barrier. With farm products more plentiful and cheaper than ever, ethyl alcohol makers continue to use molasses in fermentation operations. Even with cheaper molasses, 95 per cent alcohol costs approximately 20 cents a gallon to make. To make 20-cent alcohol from grain means a price for the grain of not exceeding 20 cents a bushel delivered at the alcohol plant. How much would the farmer receive?

The fermentation of molasses leaves only a liquefied waste readily disposed of. The fermentation of grain leaves a solid residue of no commercial value and noncombustible except at the expenditure of a prohibitive sum for fuel, and so malodorous as to prohibit its dumping within any reasonable distance of a civilized community.

As for the engineering disadvantages, the tests quoted by you as made recently at Iowa State College, purporting to extol the advantages of such a splendid fuel, are erroneous and misleading, and the adoption of such a fuel would bring a storm of protests from the organized motorists throughout the country.

In the first place, complete changes should be made in the automobile carburetor to utilize this new fuel. Also, the greatest fault of alcohol used in this blended fuel is its affinity for water. Alcohol will absorb water wherever it can find it. This property, while it makes alcohol a valuable drying agent in the laboratory, makes it a nuisance in a gasoline tank.

The result would invariably be that under certain conditions of atmospheric humidity, a car might be impossible to start at all, or when on the road might stall.

An internal combustion engine is primarily a machine for extracting heat units from a gasified liquid fuel in the form of power. Alcohol itself is an inferior fuel from this point of view, as compared with gasoline, and the automobile motor cannot be made to extract as much power from a gallon of this blended mixture as from a gallon of the gasoline alone.

The bootlegger, however, will welcome the scheme for a blended motor fuel with wide open arms. With a 10 per cent mixture such as you advocate, all he would have to do is to buy ten gallons of the new motor fuel, mix it with sufficient water to separate the alcohol from the gasoline, burn the nine gallons of gasoline in his automobile motor, and convert the gallon of alcohol into three gallons of a better bathtub brand than he is now peddling.

ROBERT H. DUNBAR.

West Barrington, R. I.

Pegged to Sterling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with your statement in a news article January 31 that "Denmark becomes the first non-British country definitely to peg currency to sterling instead of gold," allow me to call your attention to the following episode:

When, in June, 1924, Hungary was preparing for the stabilization of its currency, the new National Bank was unable to begin its operation because of lack of funds. Negotiations for the reconstruction loan were retarded by temporary difficulties in the New York market. A temporary loan of £4,000,000 was granted by the Bank of England to the Hungarian Note Institute.

In consideration, Hungary agreed to stabilize its currency on the basis of the pound sterling, instead of gold. This was officially accomplished on Aug. 1, 1924, when the crown was pegged on sterling at the rate of 346,000 crowns to the pound. The crown thereafter followed the upward movement of the pound to gold parity.

Denmark, thus, is the second, and not the first, example of this very interesting experiment in the field of finance.

New York. L. L. ECKER.